The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,547 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	1885.
L HYDASPES	2984	550	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	4749	900	W. D. Anderson	11th "
L ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	18th "
—NIZAM	2726	550	W. J. Webber	25th "
L RAVENNA	3312	700	F. H. Seymour	1st Jan.
M BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weigmell	8th "
L MALWA	2939	550	G. W. Atkinson	15th "
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	22nd "
L MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1885.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	11th Dec.
NEPAUL	3436	600	T. J. Aidorton	25th Dec.
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 12, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel first class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or viâ Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Concessions for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London viâ Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd Jan.
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	2nd Feb.
ELISABETTA	G. Doncich	4,200	600	2nd March

Doctor and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st, and BRINDISI on the 3rd, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
ELEKTRA	G. Doncich	4,200	600	29th Dec.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	13th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
Nov. 4, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
* Clan CAMERON	2,450	F. Grant	5th Dec.
" BUCHANAN	2,900	H. T. Maypee	13th "
" GRAHAM	2,959	C. Alexanderson	23rd "
" MACKENZIE	2,950	Wm. Elliott	4th Jan. 1886

* These steamers do not carry passengers.
Passage Money, Rs. 450.
Special terms for Families and Parties.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th October, 1885.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1886.
ANCHOR LINE.

A first-class STEAMER of this Line will leave BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL and LIVERPOOL for BOMBAY, regularly once a fortnight.

Favourable terms for return passages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 26th November, 1885.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE well-known and fast-sailing s. s. "COLOMBO," Captain HUSSON, will sail direct for MARSEILLES on or about the 24th December next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Passage, &c., apply to

RALLI BROTHERS.
Bombay, 16th November, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th December, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 7th December, at 11 a.m., unless delayed by non arrival of outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on SATURDAY, 5th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th December, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd December, 1885. Agents.

CITY LINE.

THE first-class steamer CITY of CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 5th December. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkahs, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 25th November, 1885. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. MALDA	1915	10th January, 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following Sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Capt.	Tons H.P.	On or about
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Colin 4,100	500 26th Dec. 1885

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th Nov. 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.
Price Re. 1-8 per tin.
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LOCH FYNE HERRINGS.
Rs. 6 per Keg.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

Apples	per tin Rs. 0 8	White Cherries	per tin.
Apricots		Strawberries	
Greengages	" 1 0	Peaches	Rs. 1 0
Raspberries		Pears	
Grapes		Plums	

Pine Apple ..... per tin Rs. 1 4

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRAPES.
Very Fine and Good.
Re. 1-2 per lb.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRIME STILTON CHEESE.
Re. 1-4 per lb.
GRUYERE CHEESE,
On cut.
15 ans, per lb.
ROQUEFORT CHEESE,
In tins about 4½ lbs.
Rs. 5-8 each.
GORGONZOLA CHEESE,
On cut,
Re. 1-8 per lb.
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England ..... 1 6 5-32 pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.
Ditto for demand drafts ..... 1 6 3-16 "
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts ..... 1 6 5-16 "
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts ..... 1 6 1-2 "
Sovereigns, Rs. 13-2 each

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1885.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs.	a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality ..	16	0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine ...	20	0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use ..	22	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine ..	25	0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry ..	25	0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	28	0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine ..	28	0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale ..	28	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice ..	38	0

PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and other suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character ..	33	0	18	0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled ..	26	0	13	8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price ..	18	0	..	

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS.

WE have received a most extensive assortment of entirely NEW CARDS, over 5,000 kinds to select from; folding florals, single cards, fringed folding; subjects taking in figures, butterflies mechanical, leather worked, Ivorites, Velvet, Plush, &c., all of an attractive kind and never offered before. Prices, each from annas 4 to Rs. 3. Early inspection kindly invited.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

A PIANO FOR Rs. 300 CASH!!!
S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.
BIJOU OR STUDENTS'S PIANO.

CASE IS OF SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.
EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.
INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.
ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.
Tone and Touch are excellent.
COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.
Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.
SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depths from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 160lbs

Price Rs. 320, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at...	Rs. 300, 450, 500, 600, 650, 750, 850, 900, 1,750.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS	from Rs. 300 to Rs. 750
HARMONIUMS	from Rs. 100 to Rs. 800
AMERICAN ORGANS	from Rs. 120 to Rs. 750

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA PILLS
CERTIFICATES.

LAHORE, 24th April 1882.

MY DEAR MR. COTTER,—As requested that I should give my testimony as to the efficacy of your Cholera Pills; from my experience of them I am glad to be able to state that in the instance of their having been administered to my youngest child, when he was bad with diarrhœa and vomiting, last year, at the time when cholera was prevalent in Lahore, they, in conjunction with the treatment observed with them, were under the blessing of Providence the means of bringing my child round.

Yours sincerely,
W. J. TAYLOR.

LAHORE, 1st September 1881.

Certified that I had an attack of cholera at Lahore during the epidemic of 1881 in the month of August, and, when in an advanced stage of the disease, I was personally attended upon by Mr. H. Cotter, to whom I am sincerely indebted for my recovery wrought by the aid of his invaluable pills.

S. E. CHILLINGWORTH,
Govt. Tele. Dept.

UMBALLA, 9th September 1884.

I certify that I gave Mr. Cotter's Pills for cholera to five servants in my employ in September 1881. The whole of them recovered. I also gave some to Mr. Bartlett for one of his servants which cured him.

(Sd.) G. ENNIS,
Bazar Sergeant.

AGENTS { JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi.
MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay.
BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, opposite the Mint, Bombay.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

MURDOCHS'
LIME JUICE SALINE,
A SPARKLING EFFERVESCENT SALT.

THE advantages claimed for this new and special combination are :
1. Wholesome, grateful properties.
2. Excellence in producing a cooling, thirst-allaying drink, leaving a fresh after-taste on the palate.
3. Remedial action on the Liver, in derangement of Stomach and Bowels, in Gouty and Rheumatic habits; a Refrigerant in Fevers.

ONLY MAKERS
MURDOCH BROTHERS.
GLASGOW.

NOTICE.

CAMP MAHABLESWAR, SATARA DISTRICT.

THE CONSERVATOR of FORESTS, N.C., is prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS from CANDIDATES desiring to become Students in the Forest Class in the College of Science at Poona, which is to be formed in January next.

2. Candidates must have passed the matriculation examination of the Bombay University, and must be over 17 years and not over 21 years of age.

3. Selected Forest Students will have to undergo a course of instruction extending over 2 years in the College of Science, Poona, and will be provided with Scholarships of Rs. 7 and 8 for the first year of instruction, and of Rs. 8 and 9 for the second year.

4. Further particulars can be ascertained from the undersigned by letter, or on personal application, at his office.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, N.C.
November 23, 1885.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR OILS, TALLOW AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 7th December, 1885, for the supply of
Castor oil.
Kerosine oil.
Cocoanut oil.
Linseed oil, raw and boiled.
Tallow best clarified white.
Cotton waste No. 1 to Company's sample.
Do. No. 2 do. do.
required by the Company during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1886.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Bombay, Ajmere and Sabarmati Depôts, with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Colaba, Bombay, and from the Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere depôt on and after 10th instant.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany the Tender in respect of each contract and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated cost of the items to be supplied.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 2nd November, 1885.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, with their Manufacturing Houses both in England and the Continent,

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
are now in a position to offer and sell at their
BOMBAY HOUSE
their favourably known
WATCHES AND CLOCKS AT ENGLISH PRICES.

Thus giving their Constituents not only the advantage of getting their Watches AT THE LOWEST ENGLISH PRICE, but also SAVING the CARRIAGE and ALL OTHER CHARGES TO BRING THEM OUT TO INDIA.

With a view to state the exact London Prices, the value of each Watch is quoted in ENGLISH CURRENCY and converted into Rupees, at the ruling rate of Exchange.

All Watches accompany a WRITTEN GUARANTEE, and are despatched FREE of POSTAL CHARGES, and at THEIR RISK, to any part of India.

Their Celebrated Campaign Watches	at £ 2 and £ 2-11 or Rs. 25 and 32
Nickel or German Silver Keyless, Crystal-faced Geneva Watches	at £ 1-2 or Rs. 14
Do. do. do. Lever	at £ 1-8 or Rs. 18
Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches	at £2-14 or Rs. 34
Sterling Silver Keyless lever, durable, superior movement	at £3-12 or Rs. 46
Sterling Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches, compensated balance ...	at £4-12 or Rs. 58
Ladies' Keyless Gold Watches, superior movement, in hunting case, 3 years' guarantee	at £4-5 or Rs. 53-8
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	Rs. 48
Do. Keyless Gold Watches, in hunting case, extra fine movement	at £5-10 or Rs. 69
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	Rs. 63
Gentlemen's Gold Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches	at £7-4 or Rs. 91
Do. do. do. Hunting Case	at £ 8 or Rs. 100
Do. Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches, superior lever escapement, with compensated balance	at £13 or Rs. 164
Do. do. in heavy Hunting Case	Rs. 182

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
PRESENTATION WATCHES
With all the latest improvements.

GOLD OR SILVER CASES.
At, from £4 to £34 each.

SPECIFIC CATALOGUE FREE
To all intending Purchasers.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC CHRISTMAS CARDS

Just to hand by LETTER POST from London will be Novelties even at home.

These are the newest, most novel, and choicest cards in the London Markets.

Each annas 4, 6, 8, and 12.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE COMING XMAS FESTIVITIES
XMAS SEASON 1885.

FOR SALE a varied SELECTION of ARTICLES well suited for PRESENTATION in NEW and HANDSOME Designs, specially selected by our Agents from the First London and Continental Houses, all of which are offered at VERY REASONABLE PRICES, with a LIBERAL DISCOUNT.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
OF LATEST DESIGNS.
TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!
BON BONS AND CRACKERS,
XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS
AND PICTURE BOOKS.

(Please note.) Special Discount to Schools.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL STORES.
Church-gate-street, BOMBAY. AND East-street, POONA.

COGNAC.
WHY PAY FOR BRANDS?

WE OFFER our four Diamonds at Rs. 34-4 net cash, a pure grape spirit, fully equal to HENNESSY'S three Stars.

We invite comparison,

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
THE HOLTA COMPANY'S TEAS,

FOR which we are the Sole Agents, have taken the highest place at Tea Sales in the Calcutta Market for years, and gained

A GOLD MEDAL

And First-Class Certificate at the late Exhibition in Calcutta.

	Per lb. Rs.	a.
HOLTA BROKEN LEAF—Cheap family tea, nice flavour ...	0	10
PLANTATION MIXTURE—Yields a fair strong liquor of good flavour ...	0	14
FAMILY MIXTURE—Good flavour, strength, and pungency, strongly recommended for family use ...	1	3
HOLTA MIXTURE—Fragrant, pungent, and full cup ...	1	8
PEKOE SOUCHONG—A plain full flavoured tea ...	1	4
PEKOE—Fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor ...	1	8
ORANGE PEKOE—Very fragrant, full rich cup ...	1	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE—A high class tea, of choice fragrance and clear infusion ...	2	8
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE—(The flower of Indian Teas) of exquisite aroma, amber-coloured infusion ...	3	0

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH, AMERICAN & CONTINENTAL PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c.
WINE & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE undersigned has THIS DAY RESUMED CHARGE of the office of Secretary in Bombay.
By order of the Local Committee
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, 1st December, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on MONDAY next, the 7th inst., at 11.30 a.m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the supply of wheat, cleaned, required at Sukkur as per Schedule for the Commissariat Department at Quetta.
Forms of tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.
J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Com. Storekeeper-General.
Comt. Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay,
1st December, 1885.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., Limited.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF STORES to the above Company's Mill at Colaba, during the year 1886. All tenders should be sent to the undersigned before 2 p. m. on MONDAY, the 21st instant.
The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Victoria Bunder, Colaba, 2nd December, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
CARTING AGENCY BETWEEN AKOLA AND HINGOLEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. G. E. PILCHER has been APPOINTED the COMPANY'S AGENT for the receipt and delivery of Goods at Hingolee.
Goods booked through to Hingolee will be delivered to Mr. Pilcher at Akola Station, and Goods received by Mr. Pilcher at Hingolee will be handed by him to the Railway Company at Akola Station.
Receipts will be granted by Mr. Pilcher at Hingolee in the name of the Railway Company, and for Goods booked through paid, or delivered by him there when sent "to pay," the charges will be collected by Mr. Pilcher for the Railway Company at Hingolee.
There will be no extra charges made by the Railway Company beyond those in force from time to time to or from Akola, but owners of Goods will have to pay Mr. Pilcher's charges for carting between Akola Station and Hingolee.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Second of December, 1885.

NOTICE.

THE MANAGING COMMITTEE of the GOCULDASS TEJPAL CHARITIES is prepared to receive applications from Hindu students of high castes and desirous of studying Law or Medicine, but who from their poverty are unable to do so and want help from the G. T. Law and Medical Fund, a stipend of Rupees one thousand will be given for one year only to the candidate elected.
A Bhattia candidate shall have preference over every other candidate.
For particulars consult the undersigned; who will receive applications till the 25th inst.
RAMDASS LADHA,
Secretary, Gocouldass Tejpal Charities.
Mango Senoy-street, Fort, Bombay, 2nd December, 1885.

WARDHA COAL STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 11th January, 1886, for the supply of small stores, country produce, &c., required by this Railway during the twelve months commencing 1st January, 1886.
Particulars of the estimated quantities together with forms and conditions on which only tenders will be accepted can be obtained from the Manager's Office, Nagpore, on payment of one rupee.
Tenders must be accompanied by caution money to the extent of two per cent. on the estimated value of the articles tendered for, which must be deposited in cash with the Examiner, State Railway Accounts, Central Provinces, Nagpur.
Cash security of 10 per cent. must be similarly deposited on any tender being accepted.
The samples of stores tendered for should be sent to the Manager, neatly packed and labelled, as the successful Tenderers will be required to enter into an agreement to deliver the stores at any time as may be hereafter named by the Manager.
The stores will be ordered from time to time by the Deputy Manager as required.
All tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of country manufactured goods."
Rejected samples will not be returned unless specially required, and then at the expense of the owner.
The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. Y. DAVIDSON,
Manager.
Wardha Coal State Railway.

"ATLANTIC" SEA SALT.

HEALTH-GIVING AND REFRESHING

THIS Salt contains all the constituents of Sea Water, with a full proportion of Iodine. It is strongly recommended to Up-country Residents as a substitute for a dip in the sea, and a "sniff of the briny."
Per box, Re. 1-4.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very commodious upper-storeyed BUNGALOW in Parel, near Government House, consisting of a handsome drawing-room, dining-room, and five bed-rooms, and has a very extensive compound, most beautifully laid out with special garden, with several fountains in the compound. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW, on the Victoria Cress-road, Byculla, just vacated by C. G. O'Connor, Esq. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from the 15th December, a comfortable BUNGALOW at Mazagaon, opposite Hamilton's Hotel, at present occupied by P. Grenan, Esq. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street, House Agent.

TO BE LET, the FIRST FLOOR of a House in HORNBY ROW, suitable either for an Office or a Residence, just vacated by Messrs. Sola Caliari and Co. For Rent and other particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street, House Agent.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in HORNBY ROW, lately occupied by Professor Pedraza. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Secret. House Agent.

FANS,
FANS,
FANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 100 each.
MORENAS & Co.,
15, Meadows Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From As. 2 to Rs. 5 each.
MORENAS & Co.,
15, Medows Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS,
NEW YEAR CARDS,
JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE AND AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
A SELECTION OF THE BASIL MISSION'S INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS NOW ON HAND.
☞ The latest date for posting Cards to England is Dec. 4.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co, Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE.....Mr. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.
THE UNIQUE COMPANY.

THE MANAGEMENT have the honour to announce that in compliance with the request of several Influential Residents of Bombay, they have been induced to prolong their stay in this City, and to give a series of Performances, consisting of TRAGEDY, COMEDY, and DRAMA. Each Play will be put upon the Stage in a most complete manner.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1885.
BROUGHTON'S COMEDY, ENTITLED
WITHERED LEAVES.
Lady Conyers.....Miss LOUISE CRAWFORD
AND FULL COMPANY.
To be followed by the SPARKLING BURLESQUE LURLINE.
Sir Rupert.....Miss LOUISE CRAWFORD.
For full particulars see Programme.
Box plan at SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7.
BYRON'S GREAT DRAMA, ENTITLED
BLOW FOR BLOW.
Manager—Mr. PERCY SIMPSON.

BRITISH INDIA SALOON BAR.
Hummum-street.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above begs to inform the public of Bombay that he has re-opened the Saloon Bar under the management of a young lady from Paris who has been specially engaged.
The best of Wines and Liquors only kept.
New fittings and furniture.
First class Billiard Table.
☞ ICE ON *PARLE FRANCAIS*.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Honble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed.—MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

PERPETUAL MOUSE and GALVANIZED IRON RAT TRAPS of sizes. Prices very moderate.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!—Hundreds of varieties in all kinds of TOYS and DOLLS, from annas 2 to Rs. 15 each. Prices beyond competition. Apply early.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

XMAS CARDS—Thousands are satisfied with the variety and selection we have, and especially for their Cheap Prices, from 2 pice each.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ALBUM OF INDIAN VIEWS is the finest present one can send Home as a Souvenir from India, 24 views of the best Cities. Post Free. Rs. 1-4.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, WILCOX and GIBBS' HAND SEWING MACHINE, nearly new, Rs. 25. Apply B. F., care of this office.

LIQUORS of the best sort only kept in stock, and Ices of all kinds. Generally ready at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate street.

TO LET, two furnished BUNGALOWS at Alibagh Seaside, rent moderate. Apply to LUCKMIDASS MANECKJEE, Cloth Market.

MUSIC.—Pupils received or at their own HOMES, LESSONS half hour each. Terms Moderate. ALPHA, care of this paper.

ON VIEW, Surgeon-Major C. S. Closs's valuable furniture, piano, plants, &c., at No. 2, Middle Colaba, to be sold on Saturday next.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a qualified and experienced BAND MASTER. Apply to T. R. B. care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED an EMPLOYE for a commercial office, seventh standard knowledge necessary, matriculated preferred, pay moderate, apply by letter to K., care of this paper.

FRESH arrival of HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES from the celebrated firms of Leath and Ross and Ashton and Parsons.—COLLETT and Co., Ld., 40, Medows-street, Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHIC kit for sale, going cheap, whole plate, tourists' camera and slides, Ross' Rapid Symmetrical portable tripod shutter, &c., all in good order and almost new. Apply for term "DYER," care of this paper.

5 YEARS' GUARANTEE.—The repeated approval and demand for our metal silver and gold watches shows that they are acknowledged by the best. Prices from Rs. 15 to Rs. 200. STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

WANTED an ASSISTAN SECRETARY for the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association; must be thoroughly efficient in mercantile correspondence and a good English writer. Liberal salary to an educated and experienced man. Apply personally, New Cloth Market.

WANTED, a practical and experienced MAISTRI or Millwright by a certificated Engineer who has had considerable experience in Paper, Cotton, Sugar Mills, Weaving and Ice Factories and Cotton Presses, address W. T. B., *Gazette* Office.

WHOLE-SALE.—Just received Yarn-dyed Khakee Drill at annas 5 to 6 per yard. Ivy Scarlet Serge Rs. 2 per yard. Army Welsh Flannel annas 10 per yard. Vol. Helmets, complete, Rs. 5 each. Try at Y. A. LACKAR'S, near Jackaria Masjid.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers post free; and Rs. 17. Including postage, for the United Kingdom.

CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, Candles and Candle-Holders, Toys, Writing Cases, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ISRAEL MOHOLA CROSS-LANE, MANDVIE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 4th day of December, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 3 p.m. by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Dalcoobhoy Ebrahim and Ludakbhoy Ebrahim, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Esq., the following valuable properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and warehouse standing thereon, situate at Israel Mohola Cross-lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the island of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1016, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15, and containing by admeasurement 132 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the houses of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy hereinafter thirdly and fourthly described, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, hereinafter secondly described, on the north by the temple of the Mochee caste, and on the south by the said Israel Mohola Cross-lane.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the warehouse and buildings standing thereon, situate on the north side of the said Israel Mohola Cross-lane, in the said sub-district of Mandvie, in the island of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1035, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15, containing by admeasurement 20 7-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and hereinbefore firstly described, and partly by the said temple of the Mochee caste, on the west and south by the said Israel Mohola Cross-lane, and on the north by a passage.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and warehouse standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shamjee Hassajee Street, commonly called Khoja Mohola Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 72 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 942 and 1458, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hassajee-street, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy hereinbefore firstly described, on the north by the house of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy hereinafter fourthly described, and on the south by the said Israel Mohola Cross-lane.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the three several messuages or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, in the sub district of Mandvie, on the west side of the said Shamjee Hassajee Street, containing by admeasurement 416 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 818, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 26, 27 and 28, and bounded on the east by the said Shamjee Hassajee Street, on the west partly by the house of Asabai, partly by the temple of the Mochee caste, and partly by the house of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy hereinbefore firstly described, on the north by the house belonging to the estate of Cassumbhoy Nuthoobhoy, and on the south by the house of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy hereinbefore secondly described.

Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon commonly known as the Doongree Bazar situated on the west side of Comercarry First Row without the Fort in the island of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of Madarkhan Narkhan and others, and containing by admeasurement 665 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 2 and 3, and bounded on the east by the said Comercarry First Row, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Manji Lalji, and on the south by the house of Kursedji, Sorabjee Vacchaghandi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office, No. 4, Forbes and Medows streets, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No 331 of 1885.
JANARDHUN VISHWANATH .....Plaintiff.
vs.
PARWATIBAI, widow of RAMCHUNDRA RAGHUNATH, and others.....Defendants.

Pursuant to the consent decree made in the above suit on the 4th day of May, 1885, Messrs Mehrjee, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Friday, the 11th December, 1885, at 4 p.m.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiff and of the defendants Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, and 16, in the two pieces of land hereinafter described, that is to say, (a) all that piece or parcel of ground situate lying and being at Dadar in the district of Mandvie and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 786 and survey No. 3-1901, containing by admeasurement 908 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the land of D. R. Rodrigues, on or towards the west partly by the public passage and partly by the land of Trimbuck Raghoba Sett, and on or towards the north and south by the land of the said D. R. Rodrigues, and (b) all that piece or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being at Dadar in the sub-district of Mandvie and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 886 and survey No. 3-1893, containing by admeasurement 1,326 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the land of Bhaskar Krushnajee Gavad, on or towards the west and north by the public passage, and on or towards the south by the land of the said D. R. Rodrigues.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay December 3 1885.

NOTICES.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following RESOLUTION was PASSED at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held at the Company's Office, No 7, Hummum-street, Bombay, on the 30th day of October, 1885, and was confirmed on the 18th day of November, 1885.

That the Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company Limited, be wound up voluntarily, under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries,
Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Liquidation.
Bombay, 30th November, 1885, 7, Hummum-street.

NOTICE.

THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL STOREKEEPER, BOMBAY, invites SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the following articles for one year commencing from 1st April, 1886, and ending on the 31st March, 1887, for the use of the Medical Department, viz:—

1. Spirit of Wine.
Beefsuitook free from bones and fat.
Soveregn and dammering to eases and casks.
Straw-rice.

2. The forms for tenders can be obtained on application to the undersigned and the tenders for each article should be forwarded separately.

3. Tenders with samples of spirit and Straw, duly signed, sealed, and endorsed "Tenders for " will be received by the undersigned on the 22nd December, 1885, at 12 noon.

4. No tender will be received or attended to after the date and hour above given.

5. A security deposit on acceptance of the tender must be furnished to the extent of 25 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

6. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

W. DYMOCK, Surgeon Major,
Principal Medical Storekeeper.
Government Medical Stores, Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1885.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 7th December, 1885, for the LOADING, UNLOADING and STACKING of COAL and MATERIAL, including Shunting and Marshalling of wagons at the Ajmere, Delhi, Sabarmati, and Khandwa Depôts.

Forms of Tender and conditions of Contract can be had from the Store-keeper's Office, Ajmere Depôt.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany this Tender.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept he lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 2nd November, 1885.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS — Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS — With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS — The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS — By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roesisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS — By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS — By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS — On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS — Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS — A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS — The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS — Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS — Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS — Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....Rs.20,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Rs.800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some [illegible] on the bank.
M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
[illegible] W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£22,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

PROF. VAMBERY'S NEW WORK.

Now ready, at all Booksellers,' Price 5s. (post free to India, 6s.)

THE COMING STRUGGLE FOR INDIA.
By Prof. ARMINIUS VAMBERY, with MAP in COLOURS showing the Russian Advance, in Central Asia.
"A most valuable and timely contribution to the study of the greatest international question of the day."—*Daily Telegraph.*
CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited, Ludgate Hill, London.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 15. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing Forge in connection with the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

CHEESE! CHEESE!
STILTON,
ROQUEFORT,
GRUYERE,
ALBERT,
DOUBLE-GLOUSTER.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN COPAL VARNISH COMPANY,
JAPAN MAKERS, OIL BOILERS & BURNERS,
Manufacturers of
COPAL VARNISHES FOR COACHES AND RAILWAY CARRIAGES,
VARNISHES FOR IRON AND TIN AND ALL INDIA RUBBER WORK.
SPECIAL DIE STAMPERS, AND CRYSTAL PAPER VARNISHES,
PURE BOILED LINSEED OIL & TURPENTINE
Arcot (Madras). Managing maker—C. J. NICHOLLS.

ENAMELLED IRON TABLETS.
(A Vitreous Coating of Sheet Iron.)
FOR SIGNS, PLACARDS, SHOW-CARDS,
For Railway Station Advertising, &c.
Impervious to the effects of Exposure in any Climate.
Absolutely Permanent—always Bright and Effective.
Railway Station Names and Notices, Street Names
Number Plates, Labels of every Description,
Artistic and Richly Coloured, and Decorated Panels for Ceilings and Walls.
WILLING & COMPANY, Limited,
70, St. Martin's-lane, London.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.
ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps...Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. 1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.
ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
NEW ENGINES and BOILERS NOW in STOCK
A high pressure Engines with expansion Eight horizontal valves from 10 to 25 h.p. [illegible] by 9-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and [illegible] for 100 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6-[illegible] working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by SirWm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 4.'
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in wet weather. Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,000,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,342,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the HUNDEE and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882.....£300,67[illegible]
,, 1883.....£314.00

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867 ..... £1,406,561 17 2 | 1877 ..... £2,758,042 19
1873 ..... £2,318,21 14 5 | 1882 ..... £4,342,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL.....	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUDE," CAPITAL.....	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application
VOLKART BROTHERS Agents

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1884:
1,982 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40
remium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the OFFICIAL Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY
Or any of the Agents in India.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9 HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Borke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort in 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fancy Bazaar, Mr. Cooper's Bungalow, Malabar Hill, 12 a.m.

Band, B. V. R., Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Abyssinia (s), from Jeddah; and Euphrates (s), Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Nizam (s), from Trieste; Bhowanuggur (s), Bhownuggur; and Sirsa (s), Suakim.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 1st:—Nowshera (s), for Suakim; and Pandora (s), Trieste. Yesterday:—Calder (s) and Satara (s), for Busreh; and Clan Monroe (s), London, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Peveril and Monkseaton entered, and the s.s. Parramatta left, the dock on Tuesday; the s.s. Nizam entered, and the s.s. Argosy and Clan Monroe left, yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-45:—

Overture.....	Romantique	Keler Bela.
Valse	Alexandra	Gung'l.
Selection.....	Tutti in Maschera.....	Pedrotti.
Quadrille	New Promenade	Coote.
Galop	Sans Façon	F. Hiltz.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 28th ult. shows an increase in earnings of Rs. 1,83,500.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 21st ult. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 46,805.

LOST PROPERTY.—Jugmohun Goculdas, residing at Pinjrapole-lane, has reported to the police that his wife dropped a gold neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 150, on Tuesday, somewhere between his residence and Bhoiwada 3rd Lane.

SUICIDE AT SEA.—On the arrival of the steamship Abyssinia from Jeddah on Tuesday evening, with 467 pilgrims, the master of the vessel reported to the water police that a pilgrim named Syed Haffas, aged about 28 years, committed suicide by jumping overboard during the voyage.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—An inquest was held yesterday at Boat-street, Mody-bunder, on the body of Kasee, a woman aged 55 years. Deceased was a labourer employed in a grain godown at the bunder. At about 4 p.m. on Tuesday, while she was at work, a tier of twenty or twenty-five bags of rice fell, and she was buried under it. The bags were at once removed, but she was found to be dead. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, on the body of Mahomed Hymutt Khan, aged 35 years. Deceased was a labourer, and addicted to drink. He lived with his wife and relatives on the second floor of a house at Mizan's poors-street. While under the influence of liquor on Tuesday night, he cut his throat with a razor, and died while being removed by the police to hospital. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

AN EXPLANATION.—Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy solicitors, write:—"Our attention has been drawn to the report which appears in your to-day's issue in the matter of Nusserwanjee Rattanjee Limbowala, a lunatic, in which it is stated that 'the lunatic entertained grave doubts as to the fidelity of his wife, and that such doubts were the cause of his lunacy.' As the report as it stands is misleading, our clients, the mother and brothers of the lunatic, have requested us to state that, as far as they are concerned, they do not make any such imputation against the wife, and they have made a statement to that effect in one of their affidavits."

A SAILOR'S FREAK.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Shewshankar Govindram, Arthur Knobbs, a sailor, was charged with being drunk and disorderly. The accused while drunk got into a tram-car at Borse-bunder. As the car proceeded he commenced to skylark with a young Hindoo student. He knocked off his turban and affectionately played with his scanty locks. The student, not liking this familiarity, dodged and bent his head, trying to get out of Jack's reach. But every time he did so the jolly tar gave the poor Hindoo's shendy a good tug, and it seemed to afford him much amusement to watch the anger of his victim. The conductor was at length appealed to, and Jack was given over to the charge of a sepoy on the arrival of the car at the Market. His worship fined him Rs. 10, or in default seven days' rigorous imprisonment. His worship hoped, he said, that the punishment would deter him in future from interfering with inoffensive people.

A STRANGE GOSAL.—The man Abdool Currim Damila, who inflicted severe wounds with a razor on his wife Rajbee and a man named Nubibux Buxi, at a weaving establishment at Camrietsepoors on Monday night, has been arrested at Coorla. A Jemadar of the Detective Police, named Ibrahim, was on his way on foot to Chemboor and Callian, instituting inquiries regarding the recent boy murder at Worlee Flats. While at Coorla he was informed that a strange Gosal had lately arrived in the neighbourhood. The police officer visited the holy man, and from his appearance was led to suspect that he was the would-be Mahomedan murderer in disguise. A telegram was despatched to Bombay, and in reply a man was sent up who had known Abdool Currim. Notwithstanding the assumption of the ascetic's garb, Abdool was identified; and when it was clear that further masquerading was in vain, the fugitive made an unreserved confession, and pointed out a hut on the Byculla Flats where he had secreted the bloodstained clothes he wore when he fled from Bombay. He was brought down in custody yesterday.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The eighth monthly meeting of the Committee for the session 1885-86 was held on Tuesday at 5-30 p.m. One new life member and twenty quarterly members were elected, and it was announced that there had been no withdrawals during the month. A proposal to remove the stage from the upper hall was discussed. Owing to the difficulty of getting ladies to assist this season, several of those who took part last year having left Bombay, it had been feared that entertainments could not be resumed; but the committee were of opinion that if a fresh appeal be made to the members, such help would perhaps be forthcoming to aid in theatricals and concerts during the next three or four months, with the object of increasing the building fund for the new hall, which now amounts to some Rs. 21,000 out of the Rs. 30,000 required. Pending the result of this invitation, it was decided that the stage should not be removed. An application from several members to have the magazines put in circulation a week after receipt was discussed, and as it appeared that the number of names registered for some of the magazines was very large, it was decided to order duplicate copies of those in most demand, one set of copies to be circulated immediately on receipt.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

3-83—H C and Brown—Goswami Shri Girdurjee Govindramjee Maharaj vs Lukhmidas Khimjee and another—Muljee, B. B.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

293-84—Tobin and R—Meghji Hunsraj vs Ruttonsey Poonja —Hore, C and B.—Part heard.

For further directions and costs on the Commissioner's amended report.

581-72—Little, S, F and N—Nusserwanji Huttonji Tata and others vs Hali Aboo Talibji Bebanee and others—Thakurdas and D. and Tobin and R.

Long Causes.

98-84—Trabji and D—Soolemanji Essaji vs Bodul Dossaji Payne, G and S.

188-83—Janardhen G—Radhabai vs Soonder Pandurung—Thakurdas and D.

218-84—J C Cama—Camaji Jeejaji vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and others—Crawford and B.

260-84—Moreshwar L—Sonobai vs E C K Ollivant—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

463-85—Little S, F and N—L A Wallace and others vs Meghbai—Hore, C and B.

Long Causes.

146-85—Macfarlane and E—Yenkoo Balloo vs Dewjee Eleqa—Ruston, K R Cama. (Part heard.)

98-85—Tobin and R D David and others vs Samuel Elijah and others—P G and S. T and D. and T and D.

90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs David Haem Devaker and others—Tobin and R.

254-83—Trabji and D—Adhibai alias Cooverbai vs Cursindas Natha—Little, S. F and N.

274-85—Chalk and W—Roychund Nursing and others vs Nanabhoy Purshotum and others—Trabjee and D. (For Monday next).

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, December 1.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·017
Temperature of the Air	78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·1
Dew Point	59·1
Relative humidity of Air	525
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	85·4
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) ...	69·8
General Directions of Wind*.....	NE, ENE, E, ENE, NNW, N, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	338

* From midnight to midnight.

THE KHOJAH COMMUNITY.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Shewshankar Govindram, Cassum Gama charged Ismail Kairaj, Duttor Thavur, and another with assaulting him on the 29th October last. Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta, instructed by Mr. Tobin, defended the first accused; and Mr. Khunderao, pleader, for the second and third defendants.

Mr. Budroodin said the case for the prosecution was that there was no personal enmity between the prosecution and the accused, who assaulted him; but they were apparently set up by some others to annoy his client, owing to certain dissensions in the Khojah community. The community was a progressive one. As in all progressive communities, there were certain members who took upon themselves the *rôle* of reformers, and consequently there was always a certain amount of friction and dissension. The theory of the prosecution was that owing to some members being of a more reforming mind than others, they became obnoxious to the majority, who thought they could better serve their ends by intimidating the reformers. The complainant was assaulted on the night of the 29th October on Kurruck-road. His turban was knocked off, and he received several wounds, which, however, were not very serious. Mr. Budroodin further stated that the accused were what is known as "damaged characters." The first accused had been fined Rs. 50 for an assault in 1881, and on another occasion Rs. 2 for being drunk; and the second accused was also once fined.

Mr. Budroodin then examined the complainant as to there being two different sections in the community, and elicited from him that the larger portion were believers in the doctrines of the Aga Khan family, and were termed reformers. His masters were of this body.

In getting these facts from the prosecutor, Mr. Budroodin put what was termed a leading question, which was objected to by Mr. Mehta.

The interpreter was translating the question, when the magistrate interupted him. Mr. Budroodin objected to this.

His worship, rather warmly.—The question was being put, sir, and I have a right to stop my interpreter putting a leading question.

Mr. Budroodin.—I wish you would address me more respectfully, Mr. Shewshankar Govindram.

His worship.—I do not respect you less than any other member of the Bar.

Mr. Budroodin.—I do not understand the way the case is going on.

His worship.—The question objected to was in the course of being put to the witness, and I stopped the interpreter.

Mr. Budroodin.—Next time an objection is taken I hope it will be made formally. I do not wish to discuss the matter, but desire the proceedings of the court to be properly conducted.

The question objected to was not put, and the examination of the witness was continued.

He stated he was going for a walk at nine o'clock with a friend in Kurruck-road, when the accused and some other persons struck him with sticks, and knocked him down. As he was lying on the ground he recognised the three accused. He was struck on the head and back. The cross-examination of the witness had not been concluded when the case was adjourned.

As Mr. Budroodin was leaving the lawyers' table his worship said, addressing him.—When I addressed you, it was in my usual tone. It was not to do your feelings any kind of harm. If gentlemen with such keen appreciation as you have take offence, I must now impress upon them that I address all the members of the Bar in the same manner, without distinction to their position, or any other consideration.

Mr. Budroodin.—I do not attach much importance to the matter. I always try to conduct myself as respectfully to the court as I can. There is an end to the matter.

Mr. Budroodin then left the court.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley, the following among other matters were heard:—

RE PASLONJEE PESTONJEE GALLIWALLA.—His Lordship delivered judgment in the matter of this insolvent, who had been opposed on the grounds that he had committed criminal breach of trust and fraudulently appropriated Rs. 300 which the opposing creditor, Buchoobai, widow of Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Daruchanavalla, had entrusted to him for payment to Mr. Pestonjee Kawasjee, her solicitor: also that he had entered into vaxatious litigation by filing fictitious suit against her. Criminal breach of trust by an agent, his lordship remarked, was a very serious offence, punishable under the Penal Code with a maximum punishment of transportation for life. Mr. Warden, judge of the Small Cause Court, held that the insolvent received the money from Buchoobai in trust. Before Buchoobai's suit was heard, insolvent filed two suits against her claiming money in respect of commission for work done. Those suits were dismissed by Mr. Hart, the Chief Judge. Two days afterwards, the insolvent filed his petition. It was most unlikely that a man, who was insolvent, would have deferred his claim for three years. His lordship sentenced the discharge of the insolvent for one year, six months to be without protection, and ordered him to pay the opposing creditor's costs. The judge remarked that the insolvent was fortunate in getting off so lightly, no criminal proceedings had been taken against him.

RE FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE.—Mr. Vicajee, for the insolvent, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why satisfaction should not be entered upon the judgment. The London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank was the only creditor. The claim, namely Rs. 4,000, with interest Rs. 1,000, had been paid. The application was granted.

RE HURBHUN NURSEY.—The Hon. Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Lang, for Thakersey Dewraj, creditor, opposed the application. It was stated on affidavit that decree had been passed by Mr. Justice Scott against the insolvent and two others for Rs. 88,539 in respect of losses occasioned by the failure of the firm of Shri Anantnathjee, at Mandvie, of which they were the managers. Insolvent had, moreover, concealed two houses in Dongree Koli-street, one house in Shaikmisajee-street, personal estate in Kutch, native town, and other properties in Kutch, of which he is the owner. He had also concealed his account books. Insolvent, in a replying affidavit, denied these allegations. Mr. Lang said that the opinion had been expressed by Mr. Justice Scott, and confirmed in the Appeal Court by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley himself, that the insolvent had been guilty of breach of trust in respect of the large funds.

The judge said the criminal breach of trust was said to have been committed under very peculiar circumstances, and that the caste did not wish the suit to be prosecuted. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, his lordship granted insolvent an interim order.

RE GUSTAV UPITZ.—Mr. Manker applied for a rule *nisi* for a discharge and for leave to mend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE AMIRCHUND LALLJEE.—Mr. Budroodin applied for an extension of the interim order for three months, as there were heavy accounts to make up. His lordship granted the application.

RE HUJI ABDOOL LUTIFF SHIRAZEE.—Mr. Manker applied for an extention of the interim order, with leave to amend the schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE RAMCHUNDER MOROJEE.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order and for leave to serve notices, which were granted.

RE CASSUM MULJEE.—Mr. Manker applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE KARA LALLJEE.—On Mr. Manker's application, the usual rule *nisi* was granted in this case.

RE MUNMOHUN RAMJEE.—This insolvent was granted his discharge. Mr. Manker, who appeared for him, stating that the opposition had been withdrawn.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents, who appeared in person, were granted discharges:—Dadoba Jugonnath and others, Rs. 1,913. Oosmankhan Dilavarkhan, Rs. 1,142. Dugdoo Ramjee Basker, Rs. 318. Khodabux Bapoobhai Sheik and others, Rs. 463. Jamsetjee Dorabjee Ambrolvalla, Rs. 548. Antonio De Silva, Rs. 964. Hajee Sooleman Mahomed, Rs. 2,128. Dadabhoy Pestonjee Daroovalla.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADDON & CO., Ld

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, Captain W. Webber, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, with the overland mails of the 13th Nov. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr J G Best	Mr R Bagnell
Mr H E Andrews	Mr Newell
Mr K W Carnegy	Mrs Barry
Dr Hutchinson	Mr and Mrs Campbell
Mr H H Murdock	Lieut H E Fogan
Mr Birkmyre, junr	Mr and Mrs Johnson
Mr J M Cook	Their 3 children
Mr T A Cook	Mr G Pruce
Mr W Bomrose	Miss A Jamson
Mr Carbull	Mr A O Hume
Mr Carpenter	Mr and Mrs Heavey
Mrs Baines	Mr R D Dixon
Mr Ashley	Mr Gradon
Mr Faucus	Mr Morrison

FROM VENICE.

Mrs Parsons	Sir W Gregory
Miss Blakey	Lady Gregory
Capt Marriott	Mr Marcks
Mr Marriott	Capt Cunningham
Mr E I Trevelyan	Mr C T MacCartie
Mr and Mrs Baker	Mr R J Anderson
Mr Birkmyre	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr C O Leefe	Mr Ali
Mr Mortus, Auger	Lt Armytage
Mr J Shaw	Capt A Fowler
Capt H G Hutchinson	Capt Keene
Major Joseph	Lt W H Scales
Lieut Western	Capt Allen Russell
Mr J B Hand	Mrs Hart
Mr Scott	Hon Justice Brandt
Mr T Robinson	Mrs Brandt
Mr F Robinson	Lt-Col D H Robertson
Mr A D Best	Mr Belchton
Rev Father Lewis	Mr Hind
Rev Father Sebastain	Mr G Lockhart

FROM SUEZ.

Depy Surg-Genl and Mrs Fox	Doctor Weir
	Hajee Moosa and Son

FROM ADEN.

Col Lambert	Francis Smith

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 7TH TO 13TH NOVEMBER, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and members of the Royal Family are expected to return to Windsor Castle early next week. Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council on Wednesday, at which the proclamation of the dissolution of Parliament will be sanctioned.

The Queen visited Ballater on Friday last, and opened a new bridge constructed over the Dee.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Carnarvon, Ashbourne, and Harrowby.

The annual Lord Mayor's procession on Monday, from the Guildhall to the Royal Courts of Justice and back by the Thames Embankment, attracted enormous throngs of spectators along the line of route. In the evening the usual banquet was given in the Guildhall at which Lord Salisbury and other Ministers were present. The Premier in his speech referred to the Balkan and Burmese questions and also to the state of Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone arrived in the Edinburgh on Monday, and in the evening he addressed a great meeting in the Albert Hall. On Wednesday he made another speech, in which he declared that Church disestablishment could not be undertaken by the new Parliament, and the question had only been raised by the Tories for party purposes.

An address to Mr. Gladstone in favour of Church disestablishment, signed by 1,475 Scottish ministers, has been published.

An address, signed by upwards of 200 members of the Free Church of Scotland, most of them office bearers in the same, has been presented to Mr. Gladstone deprecating the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland.

An immense number of political speeches have been delivered during the past week.

Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., on Monday addressed a meeting at Birmingham, specially applying himself to refute the arguments of the fair-traders.

Mr. Hartwell, M.P., on Tuesday addressed a meeting in Liverpool in support of the candidature of Mr. T. P. O'Connor.

The Inventions Exhibition at South Kensington was closed on Monday. The total number of visitors to the Exhibition was nearly 3,800,000.

Dr. W. B. Carpenter, the eminent medical writer, died on Tuesday, in his 73rd year, from the effects of an accident. His death is also announced of the Rev. Sir G. L. Glyn, late Rector of Ewell, in his 82nd year.

Lord Ranelagh, on of the originators of the Volunteer movement, died on dangerously ill.

After occupying 12 days, the Eliza Armstrong case was concluded on Saturday. The Judge having elaborately summed up the evidence, the jury, after three hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty against Mr. Stead and the women Jarrett, acquitting the other prisoners.

Mr. Stead and three other persons were on Tuesday convicted on another indictment of an indecent assault on Eliza Armstrong. Mr. Stead was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, Jacques to one month, and the women Jarret to six months, without hard labour. The women Mourey was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A deputation of ladies and gentlemen went to the Home Office yesterday to request the Secretary of State to modify the sentence on Mr. Stead, but the Under-Secretary reminded them that it was not usual to receive deputations in criminal cases.

A member of the Salvation Army at Beverley has been fined by the magistrates for persisting in beating a drum in the vicinity of a house where a person was dying.

At an inquest on the body of Police-constable Byrnes, who was shot by some burglars near Hamlin's Farm, in custody were identified, and a verdict of wilful murder was returned.

A fire broke out early on Friday morning last in a public house at Preston. One girl was burnt to death, and seven persons sustained severe injuries through leaping from the windows.

The capital sentence passed on George Boddington for the murder of William Beckley in Blenheim-park has been respited.

A turning of coal owners in the Glasgow district, it was determined to concede an advance of wages to the operatives.

The Sexton of Tonge Church, near Manchester, died on Monday while engaged in his duty of tolling the bell for service.

A shepherd, near Newmarket, was shot dead on Saturday by the accidental discharge of a gun carried by one of his servants.

There have been some conflicts between soldiers of the Rifle Brigade and the people at Limerick, and the Lord Lieutenant has been appealed to for the removal of the detachment of the regiment.

OBITUARY.—Dr. W. B. Carpenter, C.B., F.R.S.; Mr. Robert Thorburn, A.R.A.; Rev. Sir G. L. Glyn, Bart; W. J. Young, Esq., J.P. and D.L., for Durham; Major-General F. W. Graham, Ben. Ret.; Col. A T. Kelso, Madras Ret.; Capt S. Taylor, Madras Ret.

The reply of the King of Burmah to the British *ultimatum* has been received. It is evasive and unsatisfactory. Advantage and for has been taken into Upper Burmah will immediately be made. A rumour is current that the Europeans in Mandalay have been massacred, but there is no confirmation of it. The British troops are expected to cross the frontier on the 15th inst.

The Conference of Ambassadors at Constantinople had a sitting on Monday and another yesterday. In the meantime, the danger of a frontier collision continues to excite apprehension. A body of Servian troops is said to have crossed the frontier near Trn, but the Bulgarian troops retired. These latter have, however, been since reinforced. The Servian Government denies that its troops have moved across the border.

It is reported from Belgrade that the Servian Ministry will refuse to withdraw from its militant attitude unless the union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria be in principle rejected by the Constantinople Conference.

The porte has intimated to the Ambassadors that it will regard a Servian invasion of Bulgaria as a *casus belli*.

The Turkish forces in Macedonia have been further increased, and are believed to be fully capable of repelling any attack from the side of Greece.

The Greek Chamber on Tuesday passed a Vote of Credit for 22,000,000 drachmas for army and navy purposes, and military preparations are being actively carried on.

The Session for the French Chamber was opened on Tuesday in Paris. In the Chamber of Deputies M. Blanc, the oldest member, temporarily presided, and the election of temporary officers was proceeded with.

The Porte has appointed Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha to act as Commissioner in Egypt in conjunction with Sir H. D. Wolff.

Letters from Assouan state that the Soudanese Arabs are preparing for the invasion of Lower Egypt.

Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador in London has been appointed to the Embassy at Vienna.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Indus has run on a coral reef off the Bombay coast and has become a total wreck. Passengers and crew and the mails have been saved.

A further respite has been granted in the case of Louis Riel, and it is now believed that he will not be executed.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has now been completed, and an experimental train has made the entire run from Montreal to Vancouver, at an average speed, including stoppages, of 24 miles an hour.

President Cleveland has issued a proclamation directing the repression of violent demonstrations against Chinese residents in the Pacific States, and, although the agitation is unabated, there have been no further attacks on the Chinese quarters.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road London.

THE INDIAN DELEGATES IN ENGLAND.

REFORM CLUB.

The Indian delegates Mr. Manomohan Ghose, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, and Mr. S. Ramaswamy Mudaliyar, and Mr. S. F. Bleazeby Passett, M.P., were invited guests at a house dinner of the members of the Manchester Reform Club last night. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. A. Beith, President of the club, at whose invitation a very hearty reception was given to the toast of "The Indian delegates."

Mr. Ghose, in responding said his countrymen were proud to call themselves British subjects, and all they wished was to enjoy the same right and privileges as Englishmen enjoyed. (Cheers.) Unfortunately a wide gulf separated the people of India from the Englishmen who were in that country. There were at present existing difficulties which rendered social intercourse between the two races almost impracticable, and he trusted that as Englishmen in India became alive to realise the responsibilities of their position, and as his countrymen began to realise their own duties towards England, the gulf would be bridged over. (Hear, hear.) In India they had not a chance of seeing Englishmen to advantage. He was afraid they saw the British lion at a time when he was out on a hunting expedition and did not display the most amiable traits in his character. (Laughter.) If they wanted to see the amiability and nobility of his character and to feel the warmth of his heart they had to go to his den. (Laughter and cheers.)

The President next proposed the health of Mr. Biennerhassett, who, he said, was in Manchester to do battle in the interest not only of Ireland but of the union of England and Ireland. (Cheers.) He wanted to make England and Ireland one, and to make Ireland contented by giving her exactly the same liberties as England possessed. (Cheers.)

Mr. Biennerhassett, who was received with prolonged cheering, referred to the hostility with which he had been assailed, and remarked that whatever difficulties he had had to encounter he had never for a moment regretted having accepted the invitation to contest North east Manchester. (Hear.) Perhaps one of the most important speeches ever made with regard to Ireland by an English statesman was that made a day or two since by Mr. Gladstone. (Cheers.) Mr. Parnell's reference to it at Liverpool was very significant. The change of spirit which it marked in Mr. Parnell he thought they might all welcome, and they might look forward with great hope to the settlement of the great question involved. However that might be, he thought they must feel it was a question that should be settled according to the inspiration of justice and not under the pressure of political necessities. In order that that might be done we must have a strong and powerful Liberal party, and it was essential that the opinions of every class and section of the Irish people should be represented. He feared that a large section of important opinions in Ireland would fail to receive sufficient representation. England and Ireland must remain for ever one nation in the face of the world—(cheers)—and anything that was done a very vital matter to be borne in mind was the responsibility the people of England owed to the loyal population of Ireland. Whatever they did they must make it certain that law and order should be preserved. (Hear, hear.) Subject to these two conditions, he believed they could scarcely go too far in the extension of powers of local self-government in Ireland. (Cheers.)

The health of Mr. Slagg, M.P., was also drunk with great enthusiasm, the President speaking of his able championship of free trade.

Mr. Slagg briefly replied, urging the importance of the question of the Government of India.

The company then separated.

MANCHESTER.

A meeting to consider the question of the Government of India was held at Nottinghill on the 9th November under the presidency of Sir Charles Dilke. There were present, among others, Mr. Firth, M.P., Mr. Routledge, Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, and the Indian delegates. Mr. Manomohun Ghose, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, and Mr. S. Ramaswamy Mudaliyar. Sir Charles Dilke, in opening the proceedings, explained that the desire of the Indian delegates was to inform English public opinion with regard to the Indian view of native affairs. He was one of those who supported the late Mr. Fawcett in his wish to promote a general Parliamentary inquiry into Indian affairs, and he still thought that that inquiry should take place. Mr. Firth then delivered an address on the Government of India, urging that the true mission of this country in India was to qualify the natives to govern themselves. Having trained the people of India for self-government we should, in his opinion, give self-government to them. Mr. Manomohun Ghose said that the great political associations in different parts of India wished to urge upon the English public the importance of paying greater attention to the affairs of India, and to insist, if possible, by the strength of the people of this country on behalf of their helpless fellow subjects in India. The great difficulty they had to contend against was the want of sympathy by English public for the natives, as between the natives and Europeans. Others of the delegates also addressed the meeting, urging that all the Indian people wanted was to be treated like British citizens. Sir C. Dilke, speaking in support of a resolution of sympathy with the aspirations of the Indian people said that the speeches of the delegates were full of instruction to all who had attended that meeting. The electorate took a great interest in Indian affairs when the franchise had extended. In the days of a limited franchise very little Parliamentary interest was taken in Indian affairs. An enormous step was gained after the Reform Bill of 1867, and now that that franchise had been further extended Indian affairs would again come to the front, and year by year more and more attention would be given to them. It was a remarkable fact that the working classes of this country had always shown themselves in close sympathy with the masses of the Indian people; and the ordinary taunt that candidates in England cared only for those who had votes and could directly influence votes and had been singularly falsified by the action and the remarkable popularity of Mr. Fawcett.

Messrs. Chandavarkar, Manomohun Ghose, and Mudaliyar addressed a large meeting at Manchester on the 11th of November. Mr. Slagg, who presided, asked the meeting to look for a moment to the great material interests which the people of Manchester had in Indian questions—(hear, hear); for our trade, the very prosperity of our commerce was absolutely dependent upon the condition of that people; now, if their trade languished, our trade suffered; if they prospered our commerce was benefited. Was there a much higher ground upon which we must base our opinions and intentions in this matter. They had in India the most wretched and poverty-stricken race on the face of the earth. It was asserted by the best authorities that many millions of those people, our fellow subjects, lived from day to day almost in a condition of starvation. Their taxation was such that no Finance Minister could suggest any means by which it could be increased to the extent of a single rupee. If that be so, surely there was something in the condition of the country which required the earnest attention of those who governed it. (Cheers.) It was in vain to say that it could be urged with some degree of truth that as India had been conquered by the sword, so it must be held by the sword. But that day had long gone by—(loud cheers). Among the many excellent things we had done in India we had established a system of education which had effectually permeated large masses of the people, and which had raised up in that country a cultured class, not only able, but as well able as any class in England, to take a share—yes, and to occupy the highest places in the Government of the country.—(Loud cheers.) We still found near every place of profit or emolument occupied, not by the native Indians themselves, however fit or capable but by cadets and officials of an alien race. He for one did not profess to believe that the time had come or that it ever would come, when Englishmen would dissociate themselves from the government of India; but he did claim that the time had come—and it was now—when we could no longer, with justice or wisdom or safety, deny to the people a large share in the government of their own affairs.

Mr. Chandavarkar, in the course of a speech which was very favourably received, alluded to certain statements with regard to the taxation of India made by Sir J. Fergusson, he denied that there was any ground of truth in them. That gentleman stated before a Manchester audience that the people of India were lightly taxed, and that the highest posts in the Government service were occupied by natives. These were vague statements which the speaker had not tried to prove by facts, and they were made simply for the purpose of throwing discredit upon Mr. Slagg. Realising the responsibility of his position he stood there for the purpose of showing that Mr. Slagg was right to the letter—(cheers),—and that what Sir James Fergusson told his audience was not borne out by facts. The British Parliament had, he continued, neglected India in a most shameful manner, and the way in which the Indian Budget was dealt with was a disgrace to a great empire. Two hundred millions of people deserved better treatment. They desired that the connection between England and India should be firmly and for ever maintained, because they were quite sure that it was only under a rule like that of Great Britain that they could prosper.

Sir James Fergusson addressed a meeting of Conservative Electors in the North-East Division of Manchester the same evening, and at the close of his address he said that while in India he had endeavoured to carry out the duties attached to the office he held with the strictest justice and impartiality. His personal experience led him to believe that we did not want advice from India as to how we, in this country, ought to vote, and he would take an early opportunity of publicly setting right Mr. Slagg and the Indian gentlemen who were so active in his cause upon certain points which had been mooted. He thought he should be able to explain a good many misstatements.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EALING DIVISION OF MIDDLESEX.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD has issued the following address to the electors of the Ealing Division of the Middlesex in which he corrects certain statements made by Mr. W. Digby. A rejoinder to Sir George Birdwood's reply has been circulated by Mr. Digby:—

Fellow Electors,—I very respectfully solicit your indulgence in addressing you in reply to the extraordinary indictment against Lord George Hamilton as Under-Secretary of State for India during the years 1874-78, which is being circulated among us by Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., formerly of the Madras Presidency for the express purpose of damaging his lordships candidature for the Parliamentary representation of the Ealing Division of Middlesex.

I should never have dreamed under ordinary circumstances of taking an openly contentious part in an English election; and I do so in the present instance only because Mr. Digby is disseminating detailed and misleading statements regarding our administration of India, which it is impossible for me to allow to pass in what might appear to my friends and fellow-electors to be the silence of acquiescence. For this reason and because Mr. Digby holds a position in this country of considerable responsibility, and as an Anglo-Indian ex-editor might be presumed to know what he is writing about, I feel it incumbent upon me to publicly expose the errors into which he has fallen in his letter of the 28th ultimo. I am not concerned in repelling his personal attack on Lord George Hamilton, which is no business of mine, nor in defending the British administration of India, which is assailed behind his lordship's back; and I write solely for the information of my fellow-electors of Ealing, Acton, and Chiswick, who have not had the special opportunities which I have enjoyed through a long life of studying Indian subjects.

I shall proceed to do so in the briefest and plainest manner, confining myself to the issues raised by Mr. Digby, and determined that, on whatever side the votes of my fellow-electors may be given, so far at least as India is involved in the present correspondence they shall be recorded in the light of the actual facts.

1. Mr. Digby's first assertion is that under the licence tax of 1878, widows earning 1d. a day and 6d. a week were taxed. In the one case such a tax would be 5 per cent. On an income of 30s. a year; in the other case 8 per cent. on an income of 26s.

The fact is that the lowest income taxable was 200*l*., and only 3 per cent. was in any payable.

2. His second assertion is that Lord George Hamilton drew 2,000*l*. a year, and paid nothing towards Indian taxation.

The fact is, Lord George Hamilton drew 1,500*l*. a year, on which he paid English income tax like the rest of us. Surely Mr. Digby does not wish to tax Indian officials twice over—once in India and once in England? It would be an exact parallel to this childish charge against Lord George Hamilton if were to abuse Lord Dufferin because, while absent in India as Viceroy, he does not pay the licence duties charged in Middlesex upon pawnbrokers and publicans. Also in paying the English income tax on his salary Lord George Hamilton contributed a tenth of it, as did Lord Salisbury of his, as a contribution to the Indian Famine Fund, 1878.

3. Mr. Digby's third assertion is that the English officials, while receiving in pay, pension, &c., 12,000,000*l*. a year, carefully exempted themselves from liability to pay the licence tax, and that Lord George Hamilton sanctioned this exemption.

The fact is, that in pay, pension, &c., drawn in England Indian officials pay the English income tax; that the pay of the European civil administration in India is nearer 4,000,000*l*., than 12,000,000*l*.; and that no special exemptions were sanctioned in favour of European officials in India. The reason why their salaries as well those of the Indian officials, are exempted from licence tax is that, shortly before the Madras famine of 1873, Lord Northbrook, one of the most judicious of Indian Viceroys, abolished the income tax to which the salaries of British officials in India were subject; *and if I remember rightly* Mr. Digby *then as editor of a Madras newspaper, strongly advocated the step.* Consequently,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 2.

FURTHER withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England are again reported to the extent of £150,000, making £300,000 in the two days, but the London money market is still unaltered so far as rates of discount go, although securities seem rather tending easier. The 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan has declined ⅛, Rupee Paper ⅜, and Consols are quoted at 99⅜ ex div., as compared with the previous day's quotation of 100¼.

In the Home produce markets no movement is reported in the public telegrams.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, with sales of 8,000 bales, including 400 Surats. Spot prices show no change in Surats, but Americans come 1-16d. lower on the spot, 3-64d. in December-January, 1-64d. in January-February, and 1-32d. in April-May deliveries, other positions being unaltered. In New York no fluctuation has occurred. The following are the receipts at the U.S. ports to date as compared with the two previous seasons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Tuesday's receipts.....	37,000	38,000	47,000
Four days' do.	135,000	142,000	111,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	2,554,000	2,65…	2,520,000

By the mail arrived to-day we have the text of the Washington Agricultural Bureau's report on the American Cotton crop of 10th ultimo, and for the sake of showing how Reuter serves the commercial public in a matter of this kind we give the report and Reuter's rendering of it :—

full text.

(REUTER.)

The Agricultural Bureau's monthly report estimates the Cotton crop at a somewhat higher figure than that of the last two years. It is materially lower than the crops of 1880-82, and is more than three-quarters gathered. The weather is favourable.

(REPORT.)

The cotton returns, which are derived from local sources, show that the estimates of yield per acre are somewhat higher than during the two years, but materially lower than in 1880 and 1881. The increase over the yield of last year is most marked in Texas and Georgia in Arkansas and Tennessee, where the average yield is usually high, the rate is depressed, owing to the unfavourable conditions which prevailed during August and September. The weather has been favourable for picking, killing frosts being only reported from the northern border of the cotton belt. The top crop is very light and in many places scarcely appreciable. The quantity of drought during the early fruiting period caused shedding or shrivelling of the bolls, and a reduced yield in North and South Carolina and parts of Texas. In a large portion of the Gulf coast area the excess of rain and destructive storms proved almost equally injurious. The injury by caterpillar and boll worm is severe in Central Alabama and in parts of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and in a few counties of Georgia. Only a small loss by insects is reported, except in States bordering on the Gulf Coast. Picking is well advanced more than three-fourths of the crop being already gathered; and, with good weather, the proportion to be gathered in December will be secured in localities favoured with a top-crop worth harvesting.

The following is the estimated yield per State in pounds per acre, and in bales of 450 lbs:—

States.	Pounds per acre.	Bales of 450 lbs.
N. Carolina.....	157	377,498
S. Carolina.....	157	557,902
Georgia.....	153	1,425,667
Florida.....	105	65,333
Alabama.....	145	909,533
Mississippi.....	165	971,667
Louisiana.....	223	480,113
Texas.....	182	1,417,578
Arkansas.....	230	610,222
Tennessee.....	153	282,822
Sundries.....	161	38,860
Total 1,9c6		6,712,825

We pointed out at the time the indefinite character of Reuter's message, and a day afterwards we were able from private sources to supplement his information by giving the Bureau's estimate of the yield in figures which was of course the most interesting point of the whole statement. The same omission occurred in telegraphing the previous month's Bureau report, and we would suggest to Reuter's agent here the advisability of getting a fuller précis of important items of this nature.

In our local Cotton market to-day there has been very little doing, indeed we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance. Sellers would probably accept a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per Candy in Bengals for this and next month's delivery, but in other growths they still ask previous rates.

WHEAT in a general way is dull at previous prices, but some inquiry prevails for Ekdani at Rs. 3-14 per cwt., the description being comparatively scarce.

SEEDS we call quiet and unchanged all round.

FREIGHTS continue dull and tending easier forward. Some speculative orders have been given out to-day for Antwerp and Dunkirk January loading at 20s. per ton, and shippers do not seem particularly keen even at that. Current rates we give as follows :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool.....	15	17-6 to 22-6
London.....	15	17-6 to 22-6
Havre.....	} 21-3	} 20 to 22-6
Dunkirk		
Antwerp		
Marseilles	20 to 21-3	
Trieste-Venice	27-6 to 2	27-6 to 32-6 at 2

EXCHANGE.—The market may be called the turn easier inasmuch as there has only been one drawer of demand Bank Bills out at 1s. 6 3-16d., but there has been no change in the banks buying rates for private bills either ready or forward, the disposition —as usual on a Wednesday—being to wait the result of the biddings for Council drafts. We quote ready bills as follows :—

	per rupee.
Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 6 3-16d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6d.
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 6 9-32d.
Credits " "	1s. 6 13-32d.
France " "	1?9i.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has weakened slightly on the lower quotations from London and Fours have receded to Rs. 97 9-16 ready, Rs. 97⅝ January delivery. Fours-and-a-half have gone back from Rs. 99¼ to ⅜.

SHARES.—For Spinning Mills the tone is slightly firmer and a partial rise of Rs. 5 per share is reported. Press Companies are all steady but not quotably higher. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co's first issue have further advanced to Rs. 4,150. Kemp and Co., Ld., are up to Rs. 320. Thacker Co. to Rs. 175.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The following regarding the Cotton market is from the *Liverpool Daily Post* the day last mail left :—

The market closes quietly steady. The price is so low that it is not unreasonable to look for a reaction; but as the market is not always guided by reason, and as buyers appear to have lost heart, there is no more certainly that the decline will stop at 5d. than there was that it would be arrested at 5¼d. Some day, of course, there will be witnessed the commencement of an important and sustained reaction, and it may be that that movement is nearer at hand than present outside appearances indicate.

The fact that the sales this week are 7,580 bales larger than the estimate is an indication that spinners are at last beginning to operate more freely, especially when, in addition to the 47,220 bales purchassed over the counter, they have also taken from the quay, or purchased on landing terms, the further quantity of 18,420 bales, making a total of 65,640 bales. The looks as if there was as much truth as humour in the statement, made by a well-known frequenter of the Flags, that at some of the Oldham Limiteds the mill floors have been swept to find something to spin.

A London paper says :—

The Gokal Water-Power and Manufacturing Company has just been registered in London, with a capital of 100,000£., in 10l. shares, for the purpose of adopting on agreement made between J. G. Smith, C. Douglas, and M. Mowat of the first part, Walter Mardon Ducate of the second part, A. Hay of the third part, and the company of the fourth part, to supply water-power in India, or the construction, maintenance, management, and improvement of any weir, sluice, dam, embankment, bridge, or building in India. The signatories, take one share each, are :—Mr. A. H. Campbell, White Lion Court, Cornhill; Mr. Quintin Hogg 23rd Rood land Mr. J. P. Smith, Jordanhill, Renfrewshire; Mr. James G. Smith, Union Bank, Buildings Liverpool; Mr. M. Mowat, 47, Granvile Park, Blacksmith; Mr. C. Hay, Bennett's Mansions, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square; Mr. T. Brack lebank (Molyneux, Tamor & Co.) Exchange Buildings, Liverpool. Mr. A. H. Campell, Mr Quintin Hogg, and Mr. J. P. Smith are to be the first directors.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Teddington, 1,310 tons, Captain A. Clark, will sail to-day for Marseilles via Aden, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, with a a general cargo and 114 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Abyssinia 713 tons, Captain Macfarlane arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Jeddah with a general cargo, and 458 deck passengers,

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Euphrates, Captain H. P. Jones, arrived in harbour on the 1st instand, from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. R. S. Camp bell, Mr. D. Rustomjee Framroze, Mr. G. Richte and 296 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S. N. Co's steam ship Pandora, 1,781 tons, Captain G. Mettely sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. R. Lacke, Revd. Bronwer, Col. and Miss. G. Horne, Mr. Schmidt Mrs. Jaish and 3 infant, and 18 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
1	Abyssinia (s).....	Macfarlane.	Jeddah, Nov. 18.
	Euphrates (s)	Jones	Kurrachee, Nov. 28
2	Nizam (s)	Webber	Trieste, Nov. 4.
	Bhownuggur (s) ..	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Sirsa (s)	.....	Suakim.

DEPARTURES

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination
1	Nowaherra (s)	Davison	Suakim.
	Pandora (s)	Mettel	Trieste.
2	Calder (s)	Jourdain	Busreh.
	Satara (s)	Mackerness.	Bussah.
	Clan Monroe (s)..	Betleby	London, &c.

The steamer Teddington, Clark, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—Steamers Empire, for Port Said; Inchrhona, for Marseilles; Adria, Mauritius; Khiva, China, &c.; Khrorcels, Hull; Abyssinia, Zanzibar; Euphrates, Kurrachee; and Bhownuggur, Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 27 Sutlej (s)..... Johnson
Cy. of Lancaster..... Y…
Citadel ..... …ug ..... London, Oct. 21.
Walden ..... …..... Bombay, Nov. 2.
28 Tw… …obey ..... Oiesen ..... Colombo, Nov. 12.
…Sang (s) ..... Williams ..... Liverpool, Aug. 1.
Arratoon Apcar(s)..Davies ..... Hong-kong, Nov. 14
Godiva..... Mactavish .. Hong-kong, Nov. 14
..... Roberts ..... Liverpool, Aug. 7.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 2. —Ship Candahar. Barque Annie Stafford.
Nov. 28.— Steamers City of Khios, Busheer, and Malda.
Ship Governa… …r Wilmot. Barque Lactura.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 2.

B… …OR LIVERPOOL.

…y of Canterbury s—…70 cwts coir yarn, D B Khan and Co…; 2 cwts wheat, B… …Masotti; 47 bales wool, Jeewraj Woodier.

Da… …100 bales goat hair, B… …hanji Nursey; 30 bales wool, N Hegraj; 85 bales …ches and Co; 47 bales …les hemp, Luckmidas Cullianji; 51 b… …Banjee; 920 cwts Algoa… …wts wheat Ludha Cu… …Lang; 2 Hi… …and Co; 267 cwts s… …wool, Luca… …heat, F Mascotti and Co; 1… …das Gopal; 1,000 … …bales wool, J Parshuwheat, Killick, Nixo… …1,000 cwts wheat. Moir and Co; 6,000 cwts … …bales wool, G Toolseedass; … …tum; 2,000 cwts bone meal, C Nan… …Toussaint and Tousuiller; 55 bales cotto… …Mill

FOR LONDON.

Parramatta s—375 cwts wheat flour, Bombay Flour Co; 3,200 cwts wheat, Dossabhoy Hormusji; 337 cwts gum, Waljl Poonja and Co; 64 cwts gum, Ramji Bowanji; 1,014 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 275 cwts turmeric and 38 cwts coolinjun, D Sassoon and Co.

Hydaspes s—100 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 261 bales hides, Owen and Odell; 22 bales skins, S Monkbhoy; 6 bales skins, S Ramjanally; 55 cwts gum, B Sajun; 135 cwts gum, W Poonja; 80 cwts gum, N Nazpal; 15 cwts ivory, E Passiance; 200 lbs indigo, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Siracco s—2,000 cwts ginnelly seed, Lewis Dreyfus; 24 cwts long pepper, and 3 cwts cardamoms. Meiffre Neven and Co; 420 cwts turmeric, Rowjee Soondersee; 10 cases indigo, Kerr Tarnck and Co; 270 cwts gum, the United Merchants Co; 4,000 cwts gingelly seed and 3,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Inchrhona s—31,000 cwts wheat, 6,750 cwts gingelly seed, and 2,000 cwts mowrasseed, Rali Brothers.

Hydaspes s—100 lbs ivory, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Recta s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hydaspes s—4 cases indigo, Breul and Co; 6794 lbs indigo, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Peveril s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 1,969 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Toussaint and Toussiller.

Cairo s—1,500 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kt of St John s—20,000 cwts wheat, F Masolli and C; 4,002 cwt linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Toussiller.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hydaspes s—129¼ cwts indigo, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BRINDISI.

Hydaspes s—22 lbs indigo, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

East Anglia s—2,001 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, the United Merchants and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,300 cwts linseed, Olcese and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, Spinners and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Culna s—355 bales cotton, Ramjidas Luckmondass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 30.

Newport, Lt-Col, Bo 24th Regt N I, in course of relief, from Belgaum.

Morse, Major, Bo 24th Regt N I, in course of relief, from Belgaum.

Pearson, Capt, Bo 24th Regt N I, in course of relief, from Belgaum.

Cahusac, Lt, Bo 24th Regt N I, in course of relief, from Belgaum.

Tritton, Lt, Bo 24th Regt N I, in course of relief, from Belgaum.

Henderson, Lt, Ro, 24th Regt N I, in course of relief, from Belgaum.

DECEMBER 1.

Powis, Major, Bo N Staff Regt, on leave.

Day, Vety-Surgn, Bl A V D, reduction of duty, from Umballa.

DECEMBER 2.

Knne, Capt, Bo R A, on duty, from England.

Western, Lt, Bl 1st Punjab Cavy, on duty, from England.

Fagan, Lt, Bl Connaught Rangers, on duty, from England.

Joseph, Major, Bo S C, P W D, Bl, on privilege leave, from England.

Fowler, Capt, Bl Liverpool Regt, on duty, from England.

Scales, Lt, Bl Liverpool Regt, on duty, from England.

Armytage, Lt, Bl Liverpool Regt, on duty, from England.

Currie, Lt-Col, Bo Poona Horse, from Sirur.

Robertson, Lt-Col, 9th Bl Cavy, on sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 1.

Jerwis, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Quetta.

DECEMBER 2.

Joseph, Major, Bo S C, P W D, Bl, on privilege leave to Chinsarah.

Western, Lt, Bl 1st Punjab Cavy, on duty, to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 3.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant, on Saturday, next the 5th inst. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform, with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum, or Prince's Dock at 4-15 p.m., and those met on their way, will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying, after parade, to the Instructors. It is expected that all members will do their utmost to be present.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be be held at Head-quarters on Monday next, 7th inst, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

Members who wish to compete in the coming West of India Rifle Association Meeting are requested to Bend in their names to Head-quarters at once as the firing should not commence later than the 14th instant.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to companies as follows :—Vol G. D. Woodman, to A. Company; Vol. A Clarke, to B. Company, Vols J Maclean and L. P. Russell, to the Mounted Rifles.

Cadet T Drewet is transferred from Byculla Scottish School cadets to B. Company from this date.

There will be drill every Monday at the P. and O. Dockyard at 6-30 a.m., until further orders.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BIRTHS.

BOWIE—November 28, the wife of Mr. W. Bowie, of West & Co., Chemists, &c., of a son.

COX—November 26, at Gopalpore Factory, Chupra, the wife of W A Cox, of a dauther.

DARE—November 30, at Allahabad, the wife of Wm Jno Dare, of a son.

LAING—November 29th, at Adyar, the wife of Surg.-Major Jas A. Laing, of a daughter.

VAN HAEFTEN—November 29, at Madras, the wife of A. Geo. Van Haeften, Forest Ranger, Palghat, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOYSON—BOWEN—of Novembe 28, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Bangalore, J. A. Boyson, Esq., Nungambaukum, Madras, to Mary Josephine (Minnie), only daughter of Major C. Bowen, R. E.

CRUICKSHANK—MACDONALD—Novembcr 28, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, A. M Cruickshank, jurny, Bell-Broker, Calcutta, to Mary, third daughter of R H Macdonald, Esq. of No 1, Holborn Terrace, Kelvinside, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—November 27, at Madras, Charles Hallowes Atkinson, third son of the late Mr E S Atkinson, Deputy Collectors of Sea Customs, aged 40 years and 6 months.

BISCOE—November 26, at Hyderabad, Deccan, Claud Fraser, infant son of W Fraser Biscoe, aged two months.

DILLON—November 25, at Entally, of cholera, Gerald Massey Dillon, cged 38 years and 7 Months,

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

…ARCELS, and … EXCELLENCY the … PRIVATE SECR… …AMS …OVER… …ETTE… …for HI… …at …ETARY which …NOR and the … …by 2 p.m. on MON… …cannot be deliver… …be addressed to GOV… …MAHABLESHWUR, …VESH KHIND, …DAY, 7th proximo, should …ERNMENT HOUSE, GA… …until further notice.
G. H. R. B. …ART,
Private Secretary to His Excel… the Governor of …
Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 30th,"

PERFECT FITTIN… …ney Bombay. …ovember, 1885.
MR. PESTO… …
BHOY D… …NG GLASSES.
…ing my sight …NJEE DHUNJEE-
your "E… …AVER writes :—"After test-
used … …you supplied me with a pair of …RBKA" SPECTACLES. I have now
h… …them for mor… …e than six months, and …ve found them … …very cool, and can read for …hours without … …my eyes feeling fatigued."
Pamph… …et, with instructions how to get pro-
perly … …suited for Mofussil Residents, free on …plication.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadow-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel,) Bombay.
13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrat… PIANOS arrive regularly on the 25th of … month by the Au… …strian Lloyd Steam Naviga… Company … …steamers.
… Square ..... Rs. 750
… Square ..... " 825
… Square ..... three legs) .. " 1,425
… Symphonic Square ..... FOR CASH ON
… Boudoir or Concert Piano … TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
… DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the … SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS & CO. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—
Plain Square Piano ..... Rs. 31-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square ..... " 36-0 " "
Boudoir (on three Legs) .. " 66-0 " "
Tin Lined Case ..... Rs. 25 Extra.
DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona: 1, East Street. Bombay: 43, Road Esplanade

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
OLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE, THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

DEHRA DUN, June 21st, 1885.

MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

GENTLEMEN,

A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anxious to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.

Yours faithfully,
J. CHESTER,
Lieut.-Colonel.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond-street, London,
and Rampart-row (above Soundy and Co.)
Bombay.
Consultation hours—ten to six.

ORDERS
NOW REGISTERED
FOR
GRAPHIC CHRISTMAS NUMBER
Will contain the following subjects :—
PICTURES,
THE CURMEIDGEONS' CHRISTMAS,
Illustrated by Eighteen Sketches,
By RANDOLPH CALDECOTT.

THE ADVENTURES OF PINCHER. Ten Sketches, by B. BARBER.
ECHOES FROM THE NURSERY. Eight Sketches, by A. MARIE
A RAID ON THE DESSERT. By E. K. JOHNSON.
TIRED OUT. By A. MARIE.
UNITED SERVICE. By W. SMALL.
BRITANNIA AND HER BOY. By G. DURAND
REHEARSING FOR THE PANTOMIME. Fifteen Sketches, by A. MARIE.

The PRESENTATION PLATE
Comprises Two Subjects :—
"DOWN" AND "UP,"
By W. L. THOMAS.
The size of each Picture is 23½ by 16½ inches,
Story by Mrs. Walford, Entitled
THE HISTORY OF A WEEK,
Illustrated by W. SMALL, Price Re. 1.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
CHRISTMAS NUMBER,
A LARGE COLOURED PICTURE, ENTITLED
THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE,
After the Celebrated Academy Work,
By Sir JOHN E. MILLAIS,
The number will also contain;
TWO PICTURES, PRINTED IN TINTS,
By M. WALKER & F. GRAVIER,
and the following highly finished Engravings :—

A CHRISTMAS HYMN, by Sir F. Leighton.
MY CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS CAROL, by E. Walker.
A RUSTIC APOLLO, by S. T. Dodd.
LOST THEIR WAY, by R. C. Woodville.
THE VILLAIN OF THE PIECE, by T. Taylor.
DISCRETION BETTER THAN VALOUR, by S. Berkley.
CIVIL WAR: THE ATTACK AND THE RETREAT, by H. P. Dollman.
HALF A DOZEN SPOONS, by F. Bernard.
A CHRISTMAS DRAWING-ROOM CONCERT, by J. F. Atkinson.
MY PETS, by G. King.
UNION IS STRENGTH, by S. Berkley.
HOW THE BATTLE WAS WON, by E. R. King.
LOST AND FOUND, by A. Forestier.
A REAL GHOST STORY, by E. M. Cox.
'TIS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND, by T. Taylor.
STORIES.
MR. BLODGERS' APOLOGY, by J. Payn.
A BRIGHT ENDING, by B. A. Fargion.
THE DOUBLE IRIS, by C. Reade.
SKETCHES AND VERSES by R. Acton, J. Latey, M Jackson, B. Webber, J. P. Atkinson and E. M. Cox.
Price Re. 1.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. P… …SUP… …
… SEERVAI,
…DEON DENTIST,
…O. 3, HORNBY ROW,
…posite the Bombay General Post Office.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1885.

TWO-THIRDS of the new House of Commons have now been elected, and it is still uncertain on which side the majority will lie. The Conservatives, though still lagging behind, have gained somewhat upon their opponents, the latest returns reducing the Liberal majority of the day before yesterday from twenty-two to nineteen. Two Conservative successes in Scotland have helped to improve the position of the party, and one of them—that in the Kilmarnock District—is noteworthy for the fact that it has displaced Mr. Dick Peddie, the recognized leader of the disestablishment movement in Scotland. The Conservative success in the Northern Division of County Londonderry is also a noteworthy incident, as a Conservative success anywhere in Ireland must be at this time. It seems to denote that even in Ulster the offence of the present Government in attempting to rule Ireland without coercive laws is condoned, by the ultra-Tories who denounced it. Of the elections especially interesting to India, that in the Honiton Division of Devonshire is the only one recorded to-day. Sir J. B. Phear's defeat will be regretted in India, for he is a scholar as well as a politician. His researches into the origin and structure of the social and economic institutions of India resulted in some valuable contributions to the special department of literature which Sir Henry Maine has been amongst the foremost in enriching. We should have expected to find in him a representative as enlightened as sympathetic, but there have not been wanting in the west of England proofs that the constituencies by no means regard scholarship and culture as titles to their confidence.

YESTERDAY the Viceroy, in special Durbar, restored the fortress of Gwalior and …antonment of Morar to the Maharaja the … this is an event of the highest Scindia. … significance. When in interest, and of gre… …nounced that the September, 1884, we an… …tored to the fortress and Morar would be re… …with in- Maharaja, the statement was received w… …d credulity, a step so magnanimous being regarded as beyond the range of political probabilities. The reaction, however, formed the subject of careful consideration and of protracted negotiation. The fortress was lost to Scindia on the 1st of June, 1858, when the Ranee of Jhansi, with Tantia Topi and other famous rebels, marching northward after a defeat at the hands of Sir Hugh Rose, routed the Maharaja in a battle at Morar, and seized his capital, three miles distant. They rushed at Gwalior, which, strong fortress as it was, fell almost without resistance, the fierce Ranee thus effecting the one brilliant feat of arms achieved by the rebels. The fortress, the treasury, the arsenal, and the town being in their possession, and Scindia having fled to Agra, they established a regular government, and proceeded to organise for the campaign, hoping even to extend the war into the Southern Mahratta country. Sir Hugh Rose, on the 4th of June, was at Kalpi, knowing nothing of the catastrophe. When the news arrived he resumed his command, contrary to rules and regulations, and directed all available troops upon Gwalior. There was no time to lose, for a week later the setting in of the rains would have rendered the black soil impassable to artillery. "If Gwalior were not wrested from the Ranee and Tantia Topi they would," said Colonel Malleson, "with the immense acquisition of political and military strength secured by the possession of Gwalior, with its resources in men, money, and material, have been able to form a new army and provoke a Mahratta rising throughout India." Setting out on the 6th of June, Sir Hugh made forced marches which brought him within five miles of the Morar cantonment on the 16th of June. His men were exhausted, and he gave the order to encamp. Then riding forward and seeing the position of the enemy, he countermanded the order for encamping, attacked the rebels in Morar, and after a desperate fight drove them from their position. This success was followed by another … next day, when the Ranee charged our … …head of her troops, until her horse … …d by a hussar who was … and she were sau… …d sex. There was … ignorant of her rank a… …and Gwalior further fighting the third day, … …ey was lay at the feet of the British. The … recaptured on the 19th of June with a loss of 87 men killed and wounded. The fortress, built on a rock a mile and a half in length, and with a breadth of three hundred yards, the face being a perpendicular precipice, continued to fire on our troops. On the morning of the 20th June two officers, Lieutenants Rose and Waller, at the head of detachments of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, conceived the idea of storming the fortress on their own account, with the handful of men under them. They took a blacksmith with them, who forced five gates in succession, the enemy being as lax in their guard as Orientals usually are. The forcing of a sixth gate created an alarm; a gun was brought to bear upon them, but the shot was harmless. In the hand-to-hand fighting many men fell. Lieutenant Rose was killed, but the fortress was taken.

Since that time a British garrison has held Gwalior and the cantonment of Morar. At first the Maharaja willingly assented to a measure which was essential to his own safety, for he was very unpopular with his subjects for the loyalty with which he had stood by the British Government throughout the Mutiny. The fortress was garrisoned in his interest and at his request. When matters settled down His Highness, not unnaturally, asked that the fortress and the cantonment should be restored to him. The principle of restoration was never contested, but there were several minors matters which weighed with the Government, and delayed compliance with the … of Scindia. Last year a commission … to inquire into the pending ques… …tions with a view … …restoration of the fortress and the abando… …ment of the cantonment. It appears that during the visit of the Prince of Wales to Gwalior in 1876, the Maharaja, in reply to an inquiry of His Royal Highness whether he could do anything for him, asked why the British Government had not restored the fortress as promised. The Prince promised to further an inquiry, and, it is said, subsequently urged the matter on Government, who in turn referred the question to Lord Napier of Magdala, then Commander-in-Chief in India. Lord Napier advocated the rendition of the fortress, but pointed out that the whole British cantonment of troops was paid by the Maharaja Scindia, and that the abolition of the cantonment would involve a loss to the British Government. Scindia in his turn said that all he wanted was the fortress. He preferred the British cantonment remaining, as its presence helped to keep his own troops in check. An estimate was then drawn up of the cost of the barracks and other buildings in the cantonment—fifteen lakhs—and Scindia was asked if he would pay that amount. He declined under the advice of some too clever Brahmin, who suggested that the British were tired of Morar, and that the mortality among their troops was so great that they had decided to give it up, and if Scindia waited and showed uncoucern he might eventually get everything for nothing. His Highness displayed no little chagrin when he discovered that he had let the matter slip out of his hands. Since then Morar has by the arduous efforts of General Massy and Colonel Playfair been much improved, particularly in a sanitary point of view, and for the last two years no epidemic has appeared, while in Gwalior, three miles away, the death-rate has averaged forty a day from cholera. Both the fortress and Morar are now restored to Scindia, who has doubtless taken a statesmanlike view of the matter of compensation for the outlay incurred thereon by the British Government while holding those places for His Highness. The Secretary of State gave his sanction about a month since to the rendition, the conclusion of the negotiation being entrusted to the capable hands of Lord Dufferin on the occasion of his present visit to Gwalior. As for the military question involved, the authority of Lord Napier of Magdala is decisive. Sir Frederick Roberts highly approves of this measure as facilitating a necessary concentration of troops. It is to the advantage of the Empire to abandon positions which lock up troops urgently wanted elsewhere. Now that the necessity of strengthening our forces on the frontier has become evident, it is natural that obsolete strategic positions in the interior should be given up. Morar and Gwalior have not the importance which once attached to them. Their restoration to Scindia is a satisfactory political and military solution of a somewhat vexed and delicate problem.

THE Government has nominated Mr. Wordsworth to the Shrievalty of Bombay for the ensuing year.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OLDHAM, Nov. 12.

MR. GLADSTONE'S re-appearance on the political stage of Midlothian is evidently a complete failure. His sole purpose, he says, is to restore the unity of the Liberal party. But it is "too late" for him to accomplish this purpose. The unity of the Liberal party has ceased to exist. Nothing is left but a chaos of helpless fragments which cannot be recombined in an organic whole. There is something pitiful in the attitude Mr. Gladstone has taken up. Practically, the plea he puts forward is a purely … one. "Here," he says, "is my programme. … …es you with more than enough work to do in the next Parliament. Take it, and accept me as your chief. I cannot be with you for a long time, and when I am gone you can settle your little differences among yourselves." Language of this kind will not shock the aspiring disposition of Mr. Chamberlain, who chafes impatiently under Mr. Gladstone's restraining authority, nor will it stimulate the Radicals who declare that they form the main strength of the Liberal party, and whose enthusiasm is essential to success at the polls. On one point Mr. Gladstone has evidently been thoroughly frightened. He speaks out on the subject of Church and State in England with unaccustomed plainness of speech. Lord Salisbury's taunt that he said in 1866 he could not conceive it to be possible that the Irish Church should be disestablished, and yet two years afterwards he himself disestablished it, has struck home. Mr. Gladstone admits the cogency of the parallel, and offers the explanation that in 1866 the public mind was apathetic, while two years afterwards the evils of maintaining the Established Church in Ireland were clearly recognised by the people. Exactly; circumstances had changed. Who can say that they will not change again if the defenders of the Church of England do not seize the present opportunity to strike a deadly blow at the Liberationists? What wise man waits till his enemy is quite prepared to attack him, if he himself is ready for a conflict which he knows is inevitable? Would the world have had much respect for the Germans if, after Napoleon had provoked a war in 1870, they had refrained from invading France because the French army was not in a condition to make a successful campaign? Yet the complaint one hears on all sides from Liberals is, that it is unfair to make disestablishment a test question. Mr. Gladstone himself repeats this complaint by alleging that Lord Salisbury has forced the question to the front in order to gain a party advantage. The *Times* roundly asserts that this statement is exploded nonsense. Mr. Gladstone must have been living in dreamland if he does not know that the Liberals brought the question to the front by pledging themselves, to the number of nearly 500 candidates for Parliament, to vote for the downfall of the Church, and by the resolutions passed in September at the Bradford Conference declaring the matter to be one of urgency, as well as by Mr. Chamberlain's speeches. It does not now suffice for Mr. Gladstone to declare that the Church in England is the Church of a majority of the nation, and that he does not believe any man can disestablish it. His statement regarding disestablishment in Scotland is of a far less satisfactory character. He declares, indeed, that he will vote against Dr. Cameron's motion … in the next Parliament, but he qualifies this pledge by the remarkable admission that if he were a man twenty years younger, and if "circumstances" made the matter ripe for action, he would take it in hand at the next general election. This is a justification in itself of Mr. Chamberlain's conduct. Can Mr. Gladstone himself be surprised if Radical leaders who are twenty years younger than himself, and have strong convictions regarding the supreme importance of securing "religious equality" and confiscating the Church revenue, should refuse to bow to his authority and postpone dealing with the question of disestablishment till he has passed away? And ought the defenders of the Church to relax their efforts, seeing as they do that the Radical element must be the strong

TELEGRAMS.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Sir J. B. Phear (Liberal) has been defeated in the Honiton Division, Devonshire.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, DEC. 2.

189 Liberals, 180 Conservatives, and 37 Parnellites have been returned.

Among the latest Conservative gains are the seats for the Kilmarnock District, Kirkcudbrightshire and Londonderry County (North Derry division) while the Liberals have gained a seat in Haddingtonshire.

The Nationalist party have carried Dublin.

THE WAR IN BURMAH.

THEEBAW'S SURRENDER AND DEPORTATION TO RANGOON.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AVA (THRO' MINHLA), NOV. 27.

Yesterday afternoon a gilded King's barge with a flag of truce met the flotilla at 4 p.m., bringing two high Burmese ministers with a request for an armistice, and stating that, if the advance of the expedition be delayed, any terms dictated would be accepted. They also stated that the reply to the ultimatum had been sent without sufficient time for consideration. The whole letter was most submissive.

General Prendergast replied that it was out of his power to delay the advance of the force on Mandalay. No armistice could be granted, but if Theebaw surrendered his person, his army, and his capital, and if also the Europeans in Mandalay were all found safe, the King's life would be spared. The reply to this demand was to be received by 4 o'clock next morning.

An armed King's steamer was found by the flotilla on the banks about 5 p.m. There were nine guns on board. The Naval Brigade took charge of her. She had followed behind the King's barge, thinking the advance would be delayed. The crew seemed to be glad to be in safety as prisoners. The flotilla anchored for the night about fifteen miles from Ava.

This morning they were again met by a King's barge at 10, about one mile below Ava. The same ministers came to tender an unconditional surrender of everything, and an agreement to any terms dictated by the British Government.

[Delayed in transmission."]

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, GWALIOR, DEC. 1.

Advices received from Burmah state that on the 25th the British squadron advanced eight miles beyond Singyan and remained at anchor near Yandaboo during the night. A coal flat, which the Flotilla Company had left at Mandalay, drifted by, and was recovered next morning. Another flat was passed bottom upward, and it was shortly after discovered that the Burmese had attempted to block the channel by sinking stone-laden flats, which, however, were carried away owing to the swift current.

"About four in the afternoon a State barge was seen carrying a flag and bringing two Burmese Envoys, who had with them the following letter from the Prime Minister of Burmah, addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of the English war vessels :—"Although the friendly treaty negotiated at Simla was not concluded, the Burmese Government believed that the English Government would not make war on Upper Burmah. The Burmese Government have always had at heart the welfare and prosperity of the English people. Accordingly we have always protected the interests of the Irrawady Flotilla Company and the interests of the teak trade, and the general interests of all British subjects. We therefore desire still to protect British interests, as far as in our power, both now and in the future. The ultimatum forwarded by the British Government contains very important political matter, and our Sovereign regrets that the time allowed for consideration was insufficient for serious deliberation. The English Government ought to have known that the Burmese Government in their reply to the ultimatum did not fully concede the rights and privileges claimed because of insufficient time for deliberation ; and it is apparent by the tenour of our concessions in our reply that the Burmese Government are desirous of maintaining terms of royal friendship. The Burmese Government did not wholly deny the rights and privileges claimed by the English Government ; and we regret that the English Government, who have always been friendly with us, should instantly have made war on us, as they have now done. Our resistance was undertaken to maintain the reputation and honour of the kingdom and people of Burmah. The English people are known to be just and considerate in all matters. We therefore hope in the present instance nothing will be done but what is right. As already stated, the Kingdom of Burmah is desirous of justice and consideration, and we trust that the English Government will be disposed to act in that spirit. If this be so the Kingdom of Burmah should not be occupied as on previous occasions. The most powerful and gracious English Queen-Empress was pleased to declare publicly that the English Government had no wish to take possession of Burmah, except great necessity existed for doing so. Accordingly we hope that the Great European Powers will not have cause to say that the Queen's declaration was not loyally observed. Besides the rights and privileges already concerned in our reply, the King of Burmah has announced his intention of conceding those not granted at first from want of time for deliberation. His Majesty is inclined to be well disposed in mind and heart, straightforward, and just ; and we believe the English Government will act in accordance with our wishes, expressed in this letter. If this is so the world will have no cause to say that the English Empire has acted unjustly or done that which is wrong. Therefore we wish that there shall be no fighting between the two nations. Because the English Government invaded our Kingdom with a number of war vessels, we were obliged to resist. We desire hostilities may be suspended, and that the English Government will comply with the request of the Burmese Government, and make friendly arrangements by which intercourse between the two nations may be resumed."

This communication quite ignores the fact that before the Government took any action the Burmese monarch issued a proclamation which was equivalent to a declaration of war.

The General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, and the Political Officer, Colonel Sladen, had a conversation with the Envoys, and the former said it was quite impossible for him to delay the advance or to accept any terms, unless the King gave himself up, Mandalay surrendered, and the Burmese army were disbanded. The Envoys were allowed time till 4 o'clock next morning to give a reply, and a general promise was given that if the Europeans in Mandalay were found alive and uninjured, the King's life would be spared, and due respect shown to his family. It was also agreed that if the terms were accepted we should merely occupy Mandalay, whilst the matters in dispute between the two countries would be negotiated on lines which the British Government might hereafter determine.

The squadron continued to steam up the river, capturing an armed Burmese steamer on the way, and the vessels cast anchor for the night a few miles below Ava. Before the Envoys left they admitted that the immediate cause of the proposed suspension of hostilities was that the booming of our artillery during the engagement at Myingan, on the 25th, was heard quite distinctly by Theebaw, at Mandalay, some thirty odd miles away as the crow flies.

The squadron advanced on Ava on the 27th, and arriving within two miles of the fortifications shortly before ten o'clock, they found the enemy had blocked the channel by sinking steamers and other craft.

Every preparation was made to open fire, when the Envoys were seen approaching in a State barge with a flag of truce at its prow. They announced that Theebaw would accept the terms of surrender, and would accept the whole of the British demands unconditionally.

The commandant of the Ava forts refused to give over charge without a direct order. General Prendergast intimated that he should at once set about effecting their capture and continuing the advance, and was about to open fire when a Royal order was produced, and the works were occupied, over two hundred Burmese soldiers laying down their arms.

The men, many of whom were armed with Martini-Henry rifles, were allowed to depart to their homes. A portion of the squadron passed the barrier in the evening. They were to advance the following morning on Mandalay, seven miles distant.

MANDALEY (THRO' THAYETMYO,) NOV. 29.

General Prendergast, accompanied by a guard, visited Theebaw at one o'clock to-day, and informed him he must leave at once to embark for Rangoon. He sails to-night in the Thuriah, under a guard of two men of the Liverpool Regiment. Two Queens and the Queen-mother accompany him.

The road from the city gate to the door of the house where Theebaw had been confined in the palace was lined by troops. The King was brought to the ship in bullock cart.

DEC. 2.

Information was received here to-day that Theebaw is a prisoner in Allanmyo, a town in British territory.

THE VICEROY AT GWALIOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP GWALIOR, DEC. 2.

The Viceroy, the Countess of Dufferin, Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, Lord Willian Beresford, Lord H. Russell, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Durand, Colonel Evans Gordon, General Roberts, &c., arrived to-day, being received by the Maharaja Scindia, Sir Lepel Griffin, and Colonel Bannerman. Nine Sindi salutes were fired from the fortress and cantonments. The troops lined the route to the palace.

All the arrangements had been made by Sir Michael Filose and Rao Govindrao, on behalf of the Maharaja ; also by Colonel Bannerman and Dr. Caldecott, on behalf of the Agency.

The Viceregal party are accommodated in the palace, which has been superbly fitted up for their reception, and ceremonial visits have been exchanged. There will be a private dinner to-night.

RENDITION OF THE FORTRESS OF GWALIOR AND THE MORAR CANTONMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, GWALIOR, DEC. 3.

This morning the Viceroy and Sir Frederick Roberts and staff visited the fortress of Gwalior.

In the afternoon the Viceroy held a special durbar. Sir Frederick Roberts, with the General Commanding, Morar, and all the British officers, was present. British troops furnished a guard of honour, and the Viceroy's body-guard was also on duty. Scindia's sirdars, over three hundred in number, resplendent with jewels and in gorgeous costumes, were also present.

The Viceroy, after his arrival, addressed the Maharaja as follows :—Your Highness,—I have invited you to meet me here to-day in order that I might formally communicate to you the intelligence that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has resolved to show you a signal mark of her confidence and favour. Twenty-eight years ago India was shaken by a great convulsion, and in common with many other native princes your Highness found yourself involved in the gravest difficulties and dangers. These eventually culminated in the overthrow of your authority by a misguided soldiery which had risen in revolt alike against your Highness and against the British Government. The rebels were speedily defeated and dispersed by Her Majesty's troops ; but in the interests of peace and order it was thought desirable that the fortress of Gwalior and the neighbouring cantonment of Morar should be temporarily garrisoned and held by a British force. This arrangement has been maintained up to the present day. Time, however, with its healing hand, education with a divine light, and the irresistible and subtle influences of civilization have in the meanwhile been making great change around us. Order and tranquillity have succeeded to disturbance and unrest. Convinced both of the power and of the intention of the British Government to protect the weak, to control the unruly, and to reward the well-disposed. The inhabitants of the native States of India, with few exceptions, have for many years past been following the path of progress in peace and contentment, while their rulers have long since recognised the benefits accruing to them from the predominance of a Government which unfeignedly desires the perpetuation of their dynasties and the maintenance of their rights, demanding only in return that they should be loyal to their Empress, and should administer their important Governments in such a way as to promote the happiness of their subjects, for whose welfare the Paramount Power is ultimately responsible. One of the results of this change has been that some of the precautions which were at one time necessary both for the protection of the princes themselves and for the maintenance of the Imperial authority have become superfluous. For these reasons, and because the ruler of this State, as is well known to all present, holds an exalted place among the loyal and capable feudatories of the Crown Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has determined to restore to your Highness's possession and keeping of the noble fortress which towers above the Capital of your State. In accepting this important trust, your Highness need have no apprehension that the support which you have hitherto received from the British Government will be in any way diminished. In consequence of the extension of railways, and the changes which have taken place in the military requirements of the situation, we can act as effectively from a distance as from the positions we now occupy ; and your Highness may rest assured that if ever the necessity should arise the British Government will fulfil with promptitude and energy the obligations imposed upon it by existing engagements. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress well knows that in restoring to your Highness the fortress of Gwalior she is gratifying one of the most ardent wishes of your heart ; and I may add that it is a personal pleasure to myself to be the instrument of conveying to your Highness this fresh proof of Her Majesty's favour. At the same time the Queen-Empress hopes that this act will be regarded throughout India not merely as a personal favour bestowed upon the individual Chief to whom it has been accorded, but as an indication that Her Majesty and the English nation have not failed to appreciate the universal loyalty to the Imperial rule and to the Throne and person of Her Majesty which has recently been displayed in so striking a manner by the princes, the native States, and the people of India.

When the Viceroy had concluded, His Highness replied in Hindutani, and looked very significantly at Sir Lepel Griffin who at once rose and, addressing His Excellency, said :—His Highness says : "In the first place I desire to express to your Excellency my thanks for the honour you have done me in visiting my capital, and in the second place my gratitude for your having fulfilled the deepest wish of my heart in restoring to me the fortress of my ancestors. So long as I live I shall never forget the kindness and honour that have been bestowed upon me by former Viceroys, your predecessors, and especially by your Excellency. I trust that you will always consider me among your sincere friends and well-wishers, and that I may be counted among those who are most warmly attached to the service of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.

A royal salute was then fired, and while the National Anthem was played all remained standing.

The distribution of attar and pan closed the durbar.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, DEC. 1.

The 2nd Battalion of the Essex Regiment has been ordered up the Nile to reinforce the British advanced positions, the movement being rendered necessary in consequence of the advance of the Soudanese rebels.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 1.

The Czar has expressed his admiration at the bravery displayed by the Bulgarian and Roumelian troops during the recent hostilities with Servia.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ganges, with the outward mails of the 20th inst., left here at 3 a.m. to-day for Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ZANZIBAR, DEC. 1.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Swordsman left here for Calcutta direct to-day.

SUEZ, DEC. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here for Bombay this evening.

LISBON, DEC. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

PORTSAID, DEC. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

ADEN, DEC. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	.....	4⅞
The Manchester Market has been steady.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	74⅞
4½ ,, ,,	.....	75½
3 ,, Consols for account	.....	93⅝ ex-d
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	.....	100⅜
4½ ,, French Rentes	.....	103¼
Bar Silver	.....	47⅞

The sum of about £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany, and £100,000 for South America.

The Town Council, at their meeting yesterday, considered an application from the Right Reverend Bishop Meurin to make a grant towards the maintenance of the school for the deaf and dumb which has lately been started under his auspices. At the recommendation of Mr. Lee-Warner, Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Council sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,200, to be included in the new budget, for the institution. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, who moved a proposition to this effect, observed that Dr. Meurin deserved the best thanks of the community for starting such an useful and benevolent institution for the benefit of the unfortunate creatures. The work is in every way so commendable that there should be no doubt as to the willingness of the Coporation to confirm the recommendation of the Town Council.

The Count A. de Gubernatis, who was travelling in Kattywar and Rajputana, returned yesterday to Bombay. Although his main object was to study Indian religions and visit sacred places, still the Count has been able to collect valuable data upon the increasing prosperity of the native States, especially Gondal, Junaghur, Bhownuggur, Baroda, Jeypore, and Udipur. He has collected as well important articles for the Indian Museum he intends to found at his own expense in Florence, and enrolled among its patrons several Indian princes. The Count was accompanied in this his first Indian trip by a distinguished Italian nobleman, Count A. Tomei-Albiani, whose intention is to promote direct trade relations between Italy and India ; and with this view he has now settled in this city, while the Count de Gubernatis leaves to-morrow for the Deccan, going as far as Travancore and Ceylon, his last journey being devoted to Bengal, the Punjab, and Kashmere. We understand that he intends on his return to Italy to publish, besides his travels, a work on the present social and political condition of India.

A portrait of the late Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, is now on view at the School of Art. The painting is by Mr. James Fald.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar, with the view of gaining a proper representation of the *fauna* and resources of his territory in the forthcoming Colonial and Indian Exhibition, has made a grant of £500, together with skins of animals and birds found in Cooch Behar ; and the Government of India has commissioned Mr. Rowland Ward, F.G.S., naturalist of Piccadilly, London, to produce from the material a picturesque trophy of great importance for the coming Exhibition. Probably other of the native Indian Princes will illustrate their territories in like manner.

Mr. Thomas Wardle, F.C.S., F.G.S., comes out to India with instructions from the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886 to visit the silk districts of India in order to make a selection of Indian silks, both raw and manufactured, with a view to stimulating the development of all the silk products of India and their utilisation in Europe.

Mr. W. M. Thayer has authorised Dr. Bradshaw, Inspector of Schools, Madras, to revise his "Log Cabin to White House" (the Life of President Garfield) for use in schools in India. "Log Cabin" has already appeared in eight languages, and more than a quarter of a million copies have been sold. Dr. Bradshaw is also to edit the "Gray and Collins" volume for the "Canterbury Poets" series published by Walter Scott, of London and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The *Standard* announced on the 11th November that, as a result of recent deliberations at the War Office, it had been decided to take the earliest opportunity of asking State sanction for the formation of at least ten battalions, to be added to the Infantry of the Line of the British Army. The decision had been come to in consequence of the recommendation for the increase of the British Army in India by ten thousand men, and the drain on the Home Establishment in other parts of the world, notably in General Sir F. Stephenson's command in Egypt, where, according to the latest details, there are still two regiments of Cavalry (exclusive of the Camel Corps and Mounted Infantry), six battalions of Artillery, and, besides other arms, thirteen battalions of British Infantry. On the following day, however, the *Standard* published an official contradiction of the report, adding that no decision whatever had been taken as to the means by which the additional European troops required by India shall be supplied.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught brought home from India a large collection of Oriental China and other rare and valuable articles, many of which were intended as presents. Unluckily, says *Truth*, the delicate cargo was carelessly packed, and almost everything has been broken or badly chipped.

It is stated that several Anglo-Indian officers and other members of the Indian establishment have just settled in different towns of Russia for several months in order to learn the Russian language.

The Russian officers who are to witness the cold weather manœuvres in Northern India are Colonel Timler, of the Staff, and Colonel and Adjutant Prince Odoevsky Malsoff. When asks the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, will the English War Office ask Russia to permit English officers to be present at the Russian manœuvres in Central Asia ?

Sister Cipriani, who has escaped to Egypt from El Obeid, says that Omdurman has now a large population, and has become a second Mecca. Arabs from all parts and from great distances go to visit the shrine of Mahomed Ahmed, the "Mahdi." There was a large body of dervishes there. The Arabs are well supplied with arms and ammunition, but food is very scarce. The telegraph wires to Berber have been repaired, and communication is restored. A Frenchman, name unknown, is said to be with Khalifa at Omdurman. A large force left Omdurman for Berber and Korosko on the 15th of October. Sister Cipriani confirms the report of the death of M. Olivier Pain, which is said to have taken place about a year ago. He fell from his camel when very ill. The Arabs buried him. The grave is about a day's march from Omdurman.

Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha has been appointed Turkish Commissioner to Egypt. He will be accompanied by Mosin Bey and Raif Effendi, two officials from the Turkish Foreign Office, and one official of high standing from the Ministry of the Interior.

A court-martial has been held at Sophia to investigate the charges of insubordination brought against some Montenegrin volunteers in the Bulgarian army, and has sentenced the chief instigator of the movement, a Russian subject, to death, and another man, a Montenegrin, to penal servitude. The Russian diplomatic agent has protested against the sentence.

A telegram from Smyrna says that a sharp fight has occurred between the police and the brigands who captured Mr. Charnaud, the Englishman for whose release a ransom of £1,000 was recently paid. Three of the brigands were killed and one wounded.

The death is announced of Mr. Daniel Thomas Evans, of the Inner Temple, and chairman of the board of the Bombay Gas Company since the formation of the company in 1862. Mr. Evans was run over by a cab in Cheapside, London, and expired shortly afterwards in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The following telegram has been received at the Secretariat from the Master Attendant at Madras :—"Madras light under repair till 15th. Liable slight error in revolutions. Please warn leaving vessels."

The Government, it is said, attaches no special importance to the recent startling occurrences in Nepaul. The rivals for power have simply carried out a revolution in a way peculiar to the country, with personal aims and objects.

The Inventions Exhibition closed on Nov. 9. The total attendance during the exhibition reached 3,760,581, against 4,167,682 last year, and 2,703,051 during the Fisheries.

Lord O' Beresford unveiled a memorial at Birmingham on Nov. 11 to the late Colonel Burnaby, subscribed for in small sums, chiefly by working men.

The Scotch service in Paris which for twenty-seven years has been held in an upper room of the Oratoire, granted by the Reform Church for most of that period at an almost nominal rent, has been transferred to the building in the Rue Bayard purchased of the American Episcopal Church. The latter congregation have erected a new edifice in the Avenue de l'Alma, not yet quite completed.

At the Court batue the other day, in the Foreat of Sponge, Hanover, the German Emperor, according to the official slaughter list, brought down seventeen various head of deer and thirty-one wild boars.

Senator Stanford, who represents California in the United States Congress, recently gave 83,000 acres, valued at 5,000,000 dollars, to found a university in memory of his deceased son. He now announces a further gift of 15,000,000 dollars (£3,000,000), and his intention to create an intellectual centre in California by attracting the most brilliant professors in the world, so far as money will influence them. The site of the new institution will be Mr. Stanford's residential ranche, thirty miles from San Francisco.

The next biography will be the story of the "Life of Henry Fawcett," Postmaster-General, of which Mr. Leslie Stephen is the writer. The early reminiscences of the book, as showing the progressive development of an inquiring, organising, and eliminating mind, are, it is said, of unusual interest.

A handsome volume has just been presented to Miss Gordon, sister of the late General Gordon, containing an illuminated address, sympathising with her in her bereavement and alluding in a touching manner to the virtues of her brother. The preparation of this memorial, or address of condolence, which has been signed by the Princesses of Great Britain, Peeresses of the Realm, and wives of Bishops and of members of the House of Commons, as representing the women of the United Kingdom, has been under the supervision of several noble ladies

M. Millemacher, the well-known painter, has (*Galignani* says) been the victim of his own misplaced confidence. On the occasion of his son's marriage he gave a luncheon to a large number of guests at his residence on the Boulevard Magenta. About 150 persons presented themselves, and although many of them were unknown to the artist or his wife and the newly married couple, they were nevertheless admitted ; the mutual impression being that they were the invited guests of the bride's family. In the course of the evening the hostess missed her purse. A search was made to ascertain whether some strangers had not found their way into the gathering ; but the thieves had decamped. About one-half of the company had left, and those who remained were all intimate friends of the two families. When they were informed of what had occurred, several of those yet remaining discovered that their pockets had also been picked, and two portfolios with securities and bonds of value had also disappeared.

The *Globe* is informed that the new Parliament will be called together the first week in January. There will then be an adjournment for a longer or shorter period, as may be determined by the state of parties. If there is a large Liberal majority, Ministers will at once resign, and during the adjournment the new Ministers will be re-elected. If there is a Conservative majority, the adjournment will only be for so long as may be necessary for preparing the programme of the session. If the English parties are about equally divided the Government will hold office until they may happen to sustain a Parliamentary defeat on a question of confidence.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain B. K. Crozier, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion, is a probationer for the Army Pay Department, and will probably put in the second period of his probation in the Pay Examiner's Office, Bengal.

The depôt of the 16th Bengal Infantry left Fyzabad on the 19th November for Lucknow, there to be stationed.

Major G. W. Sawyer, Bombay Staff Corps, Military Accounts Department, has taken over the office of the pay Examiner, Bombay, from Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Cautley, who has proceeded to Madras as Pay Examiner of that Presidency.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Chambers, Bengal Staff Corps, has been posted to Allahabad for general duty.

A new Inspection Report form for Volunteer Corps has been approved for issue.

The order for the issue of Martini-Henry Rifles to certain native regiments has been cancelled.

The Quartermaster-General, Bombay, having been inconvenienced by individual officers addressing him regarding passages by sea, an order has been issued to the Army directing that applications for passages should be addressed to the Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Bombay District, by whom all executive duties connected with such passages are conducted.

The Calcutta Volunteer Rifles march out next Saturday afternoon to Ballygunge for a sham fight and outpost duties.

Serjeant C. F. Sharps and Volunteer A. Wilson, of the Mounted Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, have been gazetted lieutenants to complete establishment.

A Board of Examination, consisting of Colonel M. C. Perreau, Controller Military Accounts, Bengal, the Pay Examiner, and the Paymaster of the 2nd Battalion the Royal West Surrey Regiment, has been held at Calcutta for the examination of Captain P. E. C. Sheehan, the Scottish Rifles, for the Army Pay Department.

Lieutenant G. L. Holland, officiating wing officer, 32nd Pioneers, has obtained language leave to Bombay from the 1st December to the 31st May next.

Lieutenant F. O. L. Stokes, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, has been granted leave, pending retirement from the service.

The Indian Government have expressed to Captain Jennings, of the Royal Engineers, their appreciation of his valuable services in Persia on special duty, and have appointed him Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Army.

All officers and others proceeding by rail to the Camp of Exercise should be booked as follows :—Northern force to Umballa, Southern force 1st Division to Delhi, 2nd Division and Staff of general officer commanding force to Gurgaon.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has ordered that Transport classes shall be formed at Transport depôts for an instructional course of one month's training of parties of 1 officer, 4 non-commissioned officers, and 16 privates from each British regiment, and 1 British and 1 native officer, 4 non-commissioned officers, and 16 sepoys from each native regiment ; every corps and detachment within command having in turn to send a class composed as above for instruction. With the exception of Quetta, where the class will be formed on 1st April, classes will be formed on the 1st October annually.

A military balloon service has now been organized in the Russian army, and some days ago the first balloon experiment was made from St. Petersburg to Novgorod by two lieutenants of the aerostatic detachment of Sappers, accompanied by a professional aeronaut. The journey of about 106 miles was successfully accomplished in five hours. In this connection it may be mentioned that a military carrier-pigeon service is also now being arranged. The military journals have lately devoted considerable attention to this subject, and it is understood that the Minister of War has given some official impetus to the movement.

Colonel Harry Lyster, C. B., V. C., who has served with the 3rd Goorkhas since August, 1863, and has commanded it since December, 1879, will reach the age of 55 years on Christmas eve, and so will have to hand over command—a good Christmas box for some one—possibly Lieutenant-Colonel Money. Colonel Lyster, who is senior to both Sir John Hudson and Colonel Norman, will have then to join the list of doing-duty officers. When a Lieutenant, he obtained his Victoria Cross during the retreat of the mutineers after their defeat at Culpee, when single-handed, in the presence of Sir Hugh Rose, he broke a skirmishing square, killing two or three sepoys in the conflict. The late Lord Strathnairn recommended him for the decoration. Lieutenant-Colonel Money is the 2nd-in-command. He joined the regiment three years before Colonel Lyster, and has held his present appointment since March, 1882.

No more troops will assemble at Umballa, for the Northern Force, the divisional camping localities having been finally selected ; that for the first division being near Aghana, north of Rajpoorah, on the main line, and for the second near Kauli, on the Patialla branch. The Cheshires leave for Delhi on the 1st of December, and the Connaught Rangers on the 2nd, for the Northern Force, followed by the Northumberland Fusiliers on the 4th, and the West Yorkshires on the 5th. Colonel W. W. Woodward, R.A., has arrived, relieving Colonel Van Straubenzee, C.B., commanding the Royal Artillery, Sirhind division, the latter going to command the Royal Artillery, Northern Force, first division. Lieutenant Nigel Woodyatt, Cheshire Regiment, has been appointed temporary A. D. C. to Major-General Macfarlan, commanding the Sirhind division. All officers of the Army Medical Staff now there will be employed at the Camps, with the exception of Brigade-Surgeon Scott, Surgeon-Major O'Connell, and Surgeon Raglan Barnes. Two hospitals will be organised at Umballa as base hospitals during the manœuvres, making up one hundred and five beds each, one for the European and the other for native troops. Surgeon-Major Jackson has charge of the former, with three assistants. The camp bed, weighing under ten pounds, invented by Surgeon-Major Blood, is being extensively manufactured for use at the manœuvres. He has also invented an improved water-bottle and tent.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the usual meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present Dr. Cook, chairman, the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, Major Portman, Colonel Merewether, Mr. Geary, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. R. N. Khote, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Dr. Peterson, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. M. N. Banajee, and Captain Morland.

APPLICATION FOR PENSION.

The Council considered a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, asking them to sanction the payment of a pension of Rs. 113-14-2 per mensem, from the 6th November, 1885, to Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, late First Assistant Assessor and Collector. The applicant's net service is 16 years, 11 months, and 27 days. A medical certificate was submitted to the meeting, showing that Mr. Eduljee was unable, owing to continued ill-health, to serve any longer.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji moved that the pension be granted. He said Mr. Eduljee was an able, zealous, and valuable servant of the Municipality, and had rendered valuable services to the Municipality in the several departments in which he had been employed.

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. R. N. Khote, was carried unanimously.

PROPOSED BOTANICAL GARDEN.

The Council next proceeded to consider a Government Resolution stating that there should be a botanical garden at Bombay, of which the cost should be borne by the Municipality. If the soil was suitable for plants found in the Konkan, it was suggested that the proposed garden should be organized in connection with the Victoria Gardens. The museum in those gardens should contain the herbarium, and the curator should have the management of the botanic garden. Both the Victoria Gardens and the museum were now transferred to the Municipality, and the question whether a re-adjustment of the curator's appointment and duties was practicable might be considered in the General Department.

Dr. Peterson proposed that it being impossible, on the information before the Council, to decide on the question of providing a botanic garden for Bombay, the Government resolution be circulated to the Town Council, and that the budget estimate of the public gardens be passed at Rs.37,332.

The motion having been seconded by Colonel Merewether was carried.

EDUCATION OF DEAF-MUTE CHILDREN.

A letter, dated 18th ultimo, from the Right Rev. Dr. N. Meurin, S. J., Roman Catholic Bishop, Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, was read applying for pecuniary aid from the Municipality, towards the school that has been established for the education of deaf-mute children of the city of Bombay. The Commissioner's reply to this letter stated that the law precludes the Corporation from making any grant towards public instruction except after consideration of the representations of the Director of Public Instruction, by whom estimates shall be submitted annually to the Corporation through the Municipal Commissioner."

A letter, dated 23rd November, from Mr. Lee-Warner, Acting Director of Public Instruction, was submitted, asking the Corporation to make a grant of Rs. 100 per month, or such sum as it might think proper, towards the cost of the school, which has been established for the education of deaf-mutes.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji said he should like to obtain some definite information as to how the sum asked for was proposed to be spent, before sanctioning any grant.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed that a grant of Rs. 1,200 per annum be made towards the expenses of the school for the deaf and the dumb. He said the Roman Catholic Bishop was entitled to the best thanks of the public for having started so laudable and benevolent an institution. If the funds did not permit of their making the proposed allowance, he was prepared to stint the grant for primary schools. But he did not think there was any such necessity. When in England, he had visited some of the schools for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and was very much pleased, as well as astonished, to see the amount of success they had achieved. Some of the helpless creatures who were educated there turned out excellent citizens, and there were a few instances among them of persons who had earned distinction in musical attainments. Such a school was worthy of every support from the Municipality of Bombay, and the speaker was pleased to take that opportunity of moving the resolution.

Dr. Peterson seconded the motion. He hoped there were sufficient grounds for making a grant to an institution of that kind. There were upwards of 500 miserable creatures in Bombay for whom nothing had been done up till now. The Roman Catholic Bishop had, to his great honour, started the institution, and hitherto defrayed the cost of its maintenance.

Mr. Dadabhai said he should in no way be understood to be against the grant. On the contrary, he fully approved of all that was said on that occasion about the benevolent character of the institution. All he wanted was some information to enable them to fix upon such a figure as the necessities of the case required.

At the suggestion of Dr. Peterson, a clause was added to the proposition, requesting the Municipal Commissioner to communicate with Mr. Lee-Warner for the purpose of ascertaining the details of the income and expenditure of the insitution.

Mr. Geary expressed his cordial approval of the grant in aid of such an excellent institution. He thought that no obstacle should be thrown in the way of the institution.

Mr. Dadabhai said he had no intention to throw any obstacle whatever in the way of the institution.

The proposition was then carried unanimously.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

Resuming consideration of the budget estimates the Council passed the following items of expenditure. Town charges, Rs. 9,91,257-4-10 (subject to a report from the Municipal Commissioner regarding certain details), and police grant Rs. 3,53,620, as against Rs. 3,61,753, being the budget estimates for the previous year.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

A letter was submitted from the Acting Director of Public Instruction, enclosing a letter from Mr. Kirkham, the Educational Inspector, C.D., together with the Educational Budget Estimate for the City of Bombay for 1886-87, and asking the Corporation to vote an additional assignment of Rs. 8,874, included in the estimates, towards primary education in Bombay.

Dr. Peterson said that the grant for education had stood at the same figure for years past, and having regard to the growing need of primary education he proposed that the Corporation be recommended to increase the grant for education by Rs. 8,874, as recommended by the Director of Public Instruction.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Banajee, and carried.

NEW WORKS.

The following items of expenditure for the next year on new works were sanctioned by the Council :—Rs. 50,000, Municipal building fund ; Rs. 50,000, Nesbit-road bridge ; Rs. 20,000, New cross-road from Ripon-road to Byculla ; Rs. 7,133, for widening Haines-road ; Rs. 5,700, fifty-seven iron water tanks at all Persian wheels ; and Rs. 3,459 for the purchase of new bullock and hand rollers.

The Council then adjourned.

LORD SALISBURY AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The annual procession of the new Lord Mayor of London from the Guildhall to the High Court of Justice attracted great throngs of people along the line of route, the weather being tolerably fine.

The usual banquet was held in the Guildhall in the evening. The Premier and several other Ministers were present, besides a large number of distinguished guests.

The Lord Mayor.—Your Excellencies, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—In proposing the health of Her Majesty's Ministers my first duty is to acknowledge the obligations we are under to those gentlemen who assume the responsibility of conducting the affairs of this Empire. At all times the cares imposed on them must be great, but perhaps at no period of our history have they been more momentous than at the present time. Speaking in this hall on behalf of the citizens of London, I may assure the illustrious statesman now at the head of the Ministry and his colleagues that we appreciate the courage and self-denial with which they have undertaken that great task, and that apart from all party considerations we congratulate them upon their successful management of the affairs of the country. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Salisbury, who, on rising, was received with loud and prolonged cheering, said :—My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I thank you most heartily for my colleagues and myself for the great kindness with which this toast has been proposed and received. The custom, the graceful custom, which the city has pursued now for many generations of entertaining at these opening feasts the representatives of the Executive, power in this country is something more than a convivial compliment, is something more than the recognition of the kindly relations that should exist among all servants of the public. It recognizes that the government of this country consists of two essential parts, and that this city, the greatest and the most ancient of all local institution, honours itself and honours the Government in holding out to the Executive Government of the country the hand of fellowship in testimony that the prosperity of this country depends upon the heartiness with which these two essential elements of government work together, each ever tempted to encroach upon each other's powers, but each securing the prosperity of the common weal by the harmony with which they work together. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, when last I had the honour of addressing, in a neighbouring hall, your distinguished predecessor, it was my happiness to be able to observe that an earnest desire for peace seemed to me to be overspreading the world. (Cheers.) I do not think that the experience which we have had since the month of July has belied that appreciation on my part. At all events, as far as this empire is concerned we have little to disturb the peace to which, as a commercial nation, we are so deeply attached. (Cheers.) We have had difficulties in the frontiers of Afghanistan, which without an extravagant licence of language, we might call the frontier of our Indian Empire ; not but that the ruler of Afghanistan is an independent prince, but his independence is vital to the existence of our Indian Empire. (Cheers). The difficulties which existed in connexion with the Afghanistan frontier have passed away, and at present there is nothing but hearty co-operation between ourselves and the Russian Government in marking out the boundaries which separate the two countries. (Cheers). No doubt Asia is a part of the world which, politically speaking, is electrically charged and thunderstorms may with but little notice proceed out of that region ; but as far as our knowledge and information goes there is nothing to prevent us from heartily reiterating those celebrated words of Lord Beaconsfield that "there is room in Asia for Russia and for England." (Cheers.) They were words full of promise of future peace if they were accepted in the spirit in which they were spoken, and by all that I am now able to see there is nothing to disappoint the sanguine augury which his prescient spirit caused him to utter them. On the extreme edge of our empire there is at the present moment an expedition going forward to reduce a somewhat eccentric potentate within the bounds of reason. I am not sure that it ought not to have been done long ago, because there are eccentricities of tyranny which no nation is bound to condone. But our earnest hope is that while the operations in which the Indian Government are concerned may have the effect of smoothing the path of that civilizing

position which is taken up and the doctrines which are propounded by the other States of the Balkan Peninsula. The Servians and the Greeks who are outside the Ottoman Empire have laid down this very remarkable declaration of international law that if the Bulgarians obtain any advantage at the expense of the Turkish Government, they have a right to compensation, which is to consist in cutting a slice off the Turkish Empire. (Cheers and laughter.) And it appears that this doctrine which they lay down—namely, that unless the Bulgarians are remitted to the exact position in which they stood two months ago they will insist upon a portion of the Turkish Empire being added to their own boundaries—is likely more than anything else to stand in the way of the realization of the hopes of Bulgarian people. (Cheers.) It is not for me to forecast what the action or the decision of the Conference may be, but I have a strong idea that any political scheme which is carried out in distinct defiance of the opinion of the population to whom it is to apply is not likely to have a very long duration (cheers); and I have this further opinion, that if a particular form of Government which the Bulgarians desire is refused to them, because if it is to be given compensation must also be given to the Serbs and to the Greeks, not that the Bulgarians will for the future abstain from trying to obtain the form of Government which they prefer but that in future they will recognize that it will be necessary to take the Serbs and the Greeks into their council, and that the result will be that there will be a move out of three small Powers instead of one. (Cheers.) I hope—it is the hope of Her Majesty's Government—that the strength of the Turkish Empire may be retained undiminished, because we believe the retention of that strength to be a guarantee of the peace of Europe. (Cheers.) And, secondly, we hope that any arrangement upon which Europe may agree may be of such a character as to satisfy the populations whom it concerns and to discourage any future attempts upon the integrity of the Turkish Empire, which we recognize as constituting an essential portion of the European system. (Cheers.) I have touched upon these matters of foreign policy because it was hardly possible for me to avoid them, but they are not the matters to which the opinions and the feelings of Englishmen are directed at this time. (Cheers.) You need only look upon any page of the newspapers to see what political and controversial questions attract voluble orators and more eager audiences. I am rather precluded from going into those questions by the knowledge that this hall and the hospitality of the City of London is limited to no one party, and that therefore I cannot venture to enter upon questions upon which parties are divided. There is, however, one subject with regard to which, although it has in itself a party tendency, I might perhaps be permitted to make the observation, in which I am sure both the Whigs and Tories in this hall will agree, that whatever changes in local government may be carried out, I trust they will not destroy the peculiar character of the Corporation of the City of the City of London. (Cheers.) If rightly interpreted documents I have read, the City of London does not wish to deny to other portions of the metropolis those benefits of municipal government which it enjoys in so high a degree (hear, hear), but from its own experience—an experience which is not of yesterday—it pronounces in favour of small areas as against large as the foundation of municipal governments, and it protests against the compulsion of a municipality which has no example within these kingdoms, and whose size will destroy most of the benefits which municipal self-government confers. (Loud cheers.) I do not speak entirely without confirmation from recent experience. We have had a very remarkable conflict in the metropolis within the last ten days. We have had an appeal against the extravance of a large body (cheers) elected by the whole metropolis, and by whom was that appeal conducted? By the representatives of the smaller areas, themselves popularly elected, who were able to appreciate the dangers on which the huge, unwieldy body was rushing. (Hear, hear.) The experience of the last ten days justifies me in saying that those who look to municipal government for economical and careful administration will be very jealous of any scheme that should so enlarge the area as to diminish the interest which each man may feel in the success of the organization. (Hear, hear.) Well, my lord Mayor, there are other questions which demand attention. When I had the honour of addressing your predecessor I ventured the opinion with respect to Ireland that my noble friend the Viceroy, Lord Carnarvon, would not be found wanting in maintaining the high duties of his office, and, above all, in sustaining that firm and equable administration of justice which is the one condition of existence to a civilized community. I do not think that the experience through which we have passed at all falsifies that claim. I believe that we are regarded outrages the experiment of relying upon the ordinary law has been decidedly a success. It has not operated with so much success upon a peculiar species of offence to which a colloquial term is given—I mean the intimidation which is exercised by large bodies of men upon particular traders and individuals. How far it is possible to strike at those offences, how far they derive their peculiar power from the fact that they act as a mixture of legal and illegal acts, and that no sharpness which it has yet been possible to give to the instruments of the law has been able to separate the two, I think there is great reason to question. One of the most difficult points connected with administration in our time arises from the commission of legal acts with illegal intentions, not by isolated individuals, but by large bodies of men. But of this I am quite certain—that such matters must be the subject of the careful investigation of Parliament; that the first duty which Parliament has to perform is to see that all men can pursue their industry in peace; and that, if existing means are not sufficient, and existing public opinion is not sufficient, to secure that supreme end, then it is the first duty of Parliament to take every precaution in order that that essential result shall be brought about. (Hear, hear.) With respect to larger organic questions I have nothing to add to what I have already said. The traditions of our party are well known. The integrity of the Empire is more precious to us than any other possession. (Cheers.) If I may add another consideration, we are bound by motives not only of expediency, not only of legal principle, but by motives of honour, to protect the minority, if such exist, who have fallen into unpopularity and danger because they have maintained either as champions or as instruments the policy which England has deliberately elected to pursue. (Cheers.) But within those lines—most important lines—the policy which every English Government, and I am sure the present, would pursue would be to do everything possible to give prosperity, contentment, and happiness to the Irish people, into other questions that are in dispute I will not now go. They are, many of them, comparatively trivial, and they present points of controversy. I will only note that the tendency of this day is not towards liberty, but towards coercion. (Cheers.) Each man, when he thinks he sees how society ought to act, immediately desires to procure an Act of Parliament to force society to follow in his lines. (Hear, hear.) In any reforms which lie before us and which it will be our duty to undertake I earnestly hope that Parliament will remember that freedom does not consist in the despotic Government of a minority by a bare majority (hear, hear), but that it is to be sought by shaping the institutions under which we are to live according to the views of the vast mass both of the majority and the minority in the country. (Hear, hear.) But there are some matters with reference to which, without touching controverted ground, I may call your attention to the deep importance of the issues which may have to be decided in the next few years. There are matters now before us differing from all former subjects of controversy in that they go—if I may use a surgical metaphor—deep down to the bone of the body politic; they open wounds which will not readily heal; they excite resentments which generations will not efface. There are one or two dark shadows which throw themselves across the political horizon as we look upon it. We hear something of agrarian laws. Well, agrarian laws have not got a good reputation for keeping together a community or for securing the permanence of the institutions by which the community is governed. And there are larger changes still. We hear of proposals to separate those things which have never yet been separated in any Christian land—I say never separated where they existed before—proposals to separate the Church and the State which have grown up together from distant times; from times so distant that, like foster brothers, they cannot remember when they were not together. It is proposed to tear them asunder, and men look forward with light hearts to the result of an operation for which in modern history no precedent exists. (Hear, hear.) I do not ask you to look at the matter from the religious point of view. I do not ask you to look at the matter from a party point of view. I ask you to remember this, that, compared with other nations of the globe, you have a small territory at home, you have a weak military force you have a great empire with means of sustaining it apparently far inferior to those of the great nations around you who are constantly increasing their military forces, and who have the advantage derived from that concentration, according to which all power is placed at the disposal of the central authority, and you meet these nations by this one talisman, the unity of the people, by whom these Islands are inhabited. (Cheers.) It is because you are a united people, because apart from all questions and above all questions that have separated us into parties and have constituted our party division there has been a deep unity which has overcome and overridden every trial. Are we quite certain that we shall so successfully pass the tremendous ordeal which these questions that I have mentioned will subject you to if I entreat you to remember that there is something besides a party meaning in these conflicts; that if they deeply separate the sections and classes of which your community consists, the power of your empire will be threatened; that if your divisions should ever take such a malignant form that classes and sections shall hate each other more than they love their own country, the era of your predominance and power in the world will have passed away never to return. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, it is my duty, my happy duty, to close my observations by proposing to this assembly to drink to the health of the magistrate who presides on this occasion and who will govern to destinies of the City for another year. (Hear, hear.) May I hope as I have every right to do, that you will not fall short of the greatest of your predecessors in the lustre with which you will exercise your high office. May I hope that you will leave it to a long succession of Lord Mayors (cheers), who will fulfil the duties of their office with undiminished splendour and with unrestricted authority, and who will have the privilege year after year to congratulate the Prime Ministers whom they may meet at this table that, in spite of all questions which may divide us and the party conflicts by which we seem to be rent we are, nevertheless, deeply and irrevocably united in our love for the nation of whose history we are so proud and for the service of the Queen whom we love so well. (Cheers.)

Other complimentary toasts were afterwards drunk and duly responded to.

THE CRISIS IN THE BALKAN STATES.

When the mails left England there was no report that the Ambassadors who are assembled in Conference at Constantinople have arrived at any decision of real importance. As may be expected various accounts of the proceedings are telegraphed. According to Reuter's correspondent, notwithstanding the unanimity displayed by the Powers in signing the recent collective declaration in favour of the *status quo ante* in Eastern Roumelia, a divergence of opinion made itself apparent between Russia and England during the discussion as to the wording of the declaration. The very firm attitude adopted by Sir William White is the subject of general attention and it is believed that on the action of the British representative will depend the final result of the Conference. Owing to the differences which have arisen, the deliberations will probably last longer than was at first expected. Sir William White Herr von Radowitz, and the Marquis de Noailles had an interview after the second sitting. France is not entirely at one with England but adopts a middle view between those of England and Germany. Up to the present the Plenipotentiaries have not touched upon the question of the maintenace of Prince Alexander as ruler; but it is believed that England will not give way on this point. The demands of Servia and Greece have not yet been taken into consideration, the Conference having been hitherto occupied solely with the question of Eastern Roumelia.

The situation, as resulting from the sitting of the Conference on Monday Nov. 19, is stated to be as follows:—All the Powers are agreed on the subject of the restoration of the *status quo ante*, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, and under the suzerainty of the Sultan. Nevertheless, Sir William White, before signing the protocol to this effect, cause to be inserted a clause providing that the means adopted for carrying out the resolution should be first sanctioned by his Government. The Marquis de Noailles also made a reservation in the protocol, giving some explanations regarding the *status quo ante*.

The Ambassadors commenced the consideration of the means to be employed. Sir William White proposed that an International Commission should be appointed for the purpose, which would proceed to Philippopolis. This proposal was not, however, agreed to by the other plenipotentiaries. It is believed that England will also propose a modification of the Organic Statute, either of a temporary or permanent character.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* states that Russia withdrew her demand for the dismissal of Prince Alexander. France suggested the return to the *statu quo* ante, but reforms to be given to Roumelia that modifications would be made in such a way as to redress grievances. All agreed that force was to be avoided if possible. The representatives of Turkey made no suggestion but awaited the instructions of their colleagues. The correspondent gathers from a variety of sources that the probable result arrived at will be to recommend Prince Alexander to return to Sophia, with assurances that may satisfy him, and that a Turkish Commissioner, not a Governor-General, will be sent to Roumelia to hold it *ad interim* until the restoration of the *status quo*, or a modification. The Conference discussed on Wednesday all the points forming the basis for its general labours, and defined the aim of its deliberations to be the restoration of the *status quo ante*. All sides of the question were considered at the sitting, but no detailed resolution was adopted.

The following official communication was published at Nish on Nov. 11:—"The reports circulated by the Bulgarian Government that Servian troops have crossed the frontier are entirely erroneous. The Servian Government on its part is under no necessity now to invent a *casus belli*, since the attitude of the Bulgarian has for a long time past afforded Servia ample justification for her long sought war whenever it should consider the proper moment to have arrived for such a step. That Servia has hitherto refrained from action, and even still, abstains, is not proper that any attempt on the part of war would be unjustifiable, but because her action is governed by motives of an altogether special character which the Servian Government has always regarded, and still regards, with great solicitude, all of which the Bulgarian Government, as has in fact been shown, neither can nor will take into account. The great difference between Servia and Bulgaria is that Servia pursues a fixed policy, while Bulgaria follows a revolutionary policy only.—By order (signed), Valovsky."

A later telegram says that the Bulgarians took possession of a hamlet which is on Servian territory but that the Servians remain in force. Another report is that on Sunday a band of fifty Servian soldiers stationed near Trn crossed the frontier and attacked a Bulgarian outpost, consisting of ten men. A fight ensued, in the course of which one Servians was killed, whereupon the invaders retired. None of the Bulgarians were either killed or wounded.

It is reported from Nish that the Turkish garrisons on the Greek and Montenegrin frontiers and in the Macedonian towns are, according to the report of competent military witnesses, now sufficiently strong to render the success of an attack by the Greeks or Montenegrins altogether impossible.

It is reported that Austria is missing troops in Herzegovina, the concentration being effected by the despatch of small detachments at frequent intervals. Provisions and ammunition are also being daily forwarded to that province by the Austrian War Department.

The Greek Chamber of Deputies has voted an extraordinary credit of 12,000,000 drachmas for the navy, and notably for the purchase of war-vessels. A Bill authorizing a loan of 30,000,000 drachmas, called a Patriotic Loan, was also agreed to. In the Chamber of Deputies the Premier expressed the opinion that this loan would fail. Similar loans had been attempted in France and other countries, but they had proved unsuccessful. He urged the Government to re-impose the taxes which had been abolished on the Chamber refusing to impose fresh taxes. M. Delyannis, the Premier, stated in reply that the Government was endeavouring to find fresh resources, and promised to bring forward shortly a complete financial scheme.

The following is a summary of Count Kalnoky's speech before the Austrian delegation. Having cordially acknowledged the co-operation which the three Imperial Powers were receiving from Italy under the able Foreign Minister, who had lived so long at the Court of Vienna, the Minister said:—

"It cannot be concealed that we have now reached a point when an incidental occurrence may befall any moment to defeat our labours in favour of peace. Nevertheless, if we look back and consider how great has been the excitement in Turkey, Roumania, Servia, and Greece, we must see that, if the resolutions at Philippopolis had been suffered to bring about the union of Bulgaria, we should have witnessed a wild and fierce struggle of all against all. It has been an advantage for peace that Turkey did not interfere at the outset, and now she would defy the risk of an outbreak of hostilities among the Christian States of the Balkans, we must own that, if war between Christians and Mussulmans were superadded, the sanguinary consequences might be infinitely worse and the very existence of Turkey as a European State might be threatened. I must here observe that during the last six years the greatest indulgence has been shown to Bulgaria, which of all the Balkan States has shown the least obedience to the obligations imposed by the Treaty of Berlin. The union of Bulgaria would in itself violate no Austrian interests, but we have had to fact the fact that the revolution of Philippopolis was the doing of adventurers, and the manner of its accomplishment offered no guarantee that its authors would know how to restrict their operations within prudent bounds. Transported by a first success, they might have carried their subsequent proceedings far beyond the limits of what was expedient for their own interests, or allowable so far as the peace of other nations was concerned. Under all circumstances, therefore, it has seemed best to us to try and undo what was so thoughtlessly done. The Treaty of Berlin certainly aimed at establishing a kind of equilibrium among the Balkan States, and this equilibrium could not be upset by one State for its own exclusive profit, without arousing just susceptibilities among its neighbours. If for instance the Roumeliot movement had extended to Macedonia the interests of Greece would unquestionably have been endangered."

Count Kalnoky then bestowed warm praise on King Milan, and confessed the sympathies of Austria-Hungary for Servia, adding that King Milan had taken up an irreproachable attitude, and would undoubtedly demobilize his army at once if the *status quo* in Roumelia were restored. In his concluding words the Minister once more advocated the restoration of the old order of things "on a legal basis and by peaceable methods." And he repeated the hope that if a peaceful settlement were not effected any conflicts that might break out would be purely local.

How the Bulgarians themselves are beginning to suffer from the Bulgarian revolution may be judged from the following note, which reaches the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*:—

"The Bulgarian Government continues to collect stores of provisions and much warlike material at various points on the Servian frontier. All these stores result from the requisitions made on the general population of Bulgaria, but the Mussulman seem to be most severely oppressed.

"Thus, at Agadreni, in the district of Tartukal, where there are but 148 houses, all those of Mussulmans, the tax for exemption from military service being 40,000 piastres, the inhabitants were compelled to pay twice this sum, and to furnish also the following articles:—1,600 kilogrammes of wheat, 420 kilogrammes of barley, 200 kilogrammes of butter, 150 kilogrammes of cheese, 36 bullocks, 70 sheep, ten pairs of military boots, 70 caps, 150 pairs of pantaloons, 150 shirts, 150 belts, 150 large woollen mufflers, 100 wagon-loads of straw, 14 wagon-loads of grass, 120 bags, 45 pairs of sandals, six horses and harness, and two baggage-wagons, each drawn by two horses.

"From this enumeration one can easily understand the desperate condition of the inhabitants, who, already ruined, see themselves threatened with further impositions if the crisis continues. The military authorities have collected a large number of horses, in exchange for receipts promising payment or the eventual return of the animals. But this formality has only been adopted in the case of the Bulgarian owner; for the horses taken from the Mussulmans no receipts have been given."

MR. GLADSTONE IN MIDLOTHIAN.

UNION IN THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Mr. Gladstone arrived in Edinburgh on Monday afternoon, Nov. 10; and in reply to an address of welcome presented in the Albert Hall, delivered the first speech in his Midlothian campaign. The keynote of the speech was exhortation to union in the Liberal party. For this union there were many reasons. First of all, they were an historical party—the representatives of Liberals of other days; and the great work of beneficial legislation had been almost wholly in the hands of the Liberal party. There were other reasons for union of the Liberal party; but the one reason, after all, was that they had got work to do, and work on which they were agreed. I would say to those who reproach us with not having a stereotyped uniformity of opinion in the Liberal party, that when we come to the points on which we differ, I hope we shall behave like men of conscience and understanding in regard to those points; and if we cannot honourably co-operate we shall cease to attempt to co-operate at all; that, under all circumstances, we shall pursue the way of honour and of principle; but that, until we come to the points upon which we differ, it would be folly, it would be madness, it would expose us to ridicule if, in anticipation of matters that may now be far out of reach, we are to refrain from giving effect to the common purpose with which we think the coming Parliament is so well qualified to deal." Referring to Ireland, Mr. Gladstonte said that as the result of the extended franchise we might expect the return of a majority of Nationalists. It was, he said, almost certain that the voice of Ireland would be heard in the new Parliament from a body of Nationalist representatives eighty strong. Demands in the direction of greater powers of self-government must be expected, because in that respect there were grievances still unredressed, in spite of the large and generous spirit in which, under circumstances of difficulty, that country had been put on an equality with England and Scotland. But whatever demands were made they must be subject to the condition that the unity of the empire should be preserved, and that the authority of the Imperial Parliament should be steadfastly maintained. To deal with demands even accompanied with that condition would be a matter of the highest responsibility. The people of Ireland in power which might be desirable or necessary for the management of affairs purely Irish would be a great error; but if on the other hand they accepted the offer of a Local Parliament in such a way as to violate principles of honourable obligation and to impair the unity of the empire, then a more fatal error would have been committed. Where the question to be dealt with was dealing with, it would be a vital danger if there was not in Parliament a party independent of the Irish vote; and he was convinced, from the reports he had received, that if Liberals were but united then no the House of Commons, dealing with a majority large enough to enable them to deal impartially and independently with not only the Irish but other important questions. The Conservatives might be returned in a majority which with the aid of the Parnellites would become a majority, and he strenuously urged that, foregoing their differences on subjects as yet out of reach, Liberals should unite for the purpose of securing for Parliament a majority which, unaffected by hostile combinations, might continue the great work with which the Liberal party had been so long identified.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT QUESTION.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Gladstone addressed a great meeting in the Free Assembly Hall, Edinburgh, and spoke upon the question of Disestablishment. After a few preliminary observations, in which he again referred to the necessity of unity in the Liberal party in view of the Irish vote in the next Parliament, and replied to various personal charges which had been brought against him, he went on to charge the Conservative party with having raised the subject of Disestablishment to the position of a test question. His opinion was that the time was not ripe for doing this. It would be outrageous folly on the part of Liberal politicians to allow themselves to be drawn from the real solid issues before them —the important work they had to perform with regard to the questions which lay before them, and are to decide the election—and to choose the men who are going to do work in Parliament on issues not before them on which they were not pledged, and on which they could not be. It was impossible to dispose of at present:—"In what I have said a good deal turns upon the opinion, I will not call it the conviction, which I entertain, which I believe at least 60 men in every 100 in England entertain, that the disestablishment of the Church of England is utterly remote from the prospects of the Parliament which we are about to see elected. But then one hears his argument. You said the same thing, they say, about the Church of Ireland. You said then, when an election was coming on, the question of the Church of Ireland was not within the range of practical politics. You said that the next Parliament to be elected, and yet in four years the Church of Ireland was disestablished. Therefore your conviction in 1885 is no more than the opinion you expressed in 1865, and consequently it is put to you that you are inconsistent." I think a very ingeniously taken. It is the best point, in my opinion, which has been made. "The fact was that he gave an opinion in 1865 and an opinion in 1869, each upon a single ground, having no reference upon which it depended. Why did he believe in 1885 that the coming Parliament was not likely to deal with the Irish Church? There was then a totally different atmosphere. There had been a spirit of apathy, and there was a general expectation of the reforming spirit in England. "What was wanted in the case of the Irish Church was a state of the public mind interested in public issues. The proposal was then strongly pressed in favour of opinion that this loan would fail. Similar loans had been attempted in France and other countries, but they had proved unsuccessful. He urged the Government to re-impose the taxes which had been abolished on the Chamber refusing to impose fresh taxes. M. Delyannis, the Premier, stated in reply that the Government was endeavouring to find fresh resources, and promised to bring forward shortly a complete financial scheme.

The following is a summary of Count Kalnoky's speech before the Austrian delegation. Having cordially acknowledged the co-operation which the three Imperial Powers were receiving from Italy under the able Foreign Minister, who had lived so long at the Court of Vienna, the Minister said:—

"It cannot be concealed that we have now reached a point when an incidental occurrence may befall any moment to defeat our labours in favour of peace. Nevertheless, if we look back and consider how great has been the excitement in Turkey, Roumania, Servia, and Greece, we must see that, if the resolutions at Philippopolis had been suffered to bring about the union of Bulgaria, we should have witnessed a wild and fierce struggle of all against all. It has been an advantage for peace that Turkey did not interfere at the outset, and now she would defy the risk of an outbreak of hostilities among the Christian States of the Balkans, we must own that, if war between Christians and Mussulmans were superadded, the sanguinary consequences might be infinitely worse and the very existence of Turkey as a European State might be threatened. I must here observe that during the last six years the greatest indulgence has been shown to Bulgaria, which of all the Balkan States has shown the least obedience to the obligations imposed by the Treaty of Berlin. The union of Bulgaria would in itself violate no Austrian interests, but we have had to fact the fact that the revolution of Philippopolis was the doing of adventurers, and the manner of its accomplishment offered no guarantee that its authors would know how to restrict their operations within prudent bounds. Transported by a first success, they might have carried their subsequent proceedings far beyond the limits of what was expedient for their own interests, or allowable so far as the peace of other nations was concerned. Under all circumstances, therefore, it has seemed best to us to try and undo what was so thoughtlessly done. The Treaty of Berlin certainly aimed at establishing a kind of equilibrium among the Balkan States, and this equilibrium could not be upset by one State for its own exclusive profit, without arousing just susceptibilities among its neighbours. If for instance the Roumeliot movement had extended to Macedonia the interests of Greece would unquestionably have been endangered."

Count Kalnoky then bestowed warm praise on King Milan, and confessed the sympathies of Austria-Hungary for Servia, adding that King Milan had taken up an irreproachable attitude, and would undoubtedly demobilize his army at once if the *status quo* in Roumelia were restored. In his concluding words the Minister once more advocated the restoration of the old order of things "on a legal basis and by peaceable methods." And he repeated the hope that if a peaceful settlement were not effected any conflicts that might break out would be purely local.

How the Bulgarians themselves are beginning to suffer from the Bulgarian revolution may be judged from the following note, which reaches the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*:—

"The Bulgarian Government continues to collect stores of provisions and much warlike material at various points on the Servian frontier. All these stores result from the requisitions made on the general population of Bulgaria, but the Mussulman seem to be most severely oppressed.

"Thus, at Agadreni, in the district of Tartukal, where there are but 148 houses, all those of Mussulmans, the tax for exemption from military service being 40,000 piastres, the inhabitants were compelled to pay twice this sum, and to furnish also the following articles:—1,600 kilogrammes of wheat, 420 kilogrammes of barley, 200 kilogrammes of butter, 150 kilogrammes of cheese, 36 bullocks, 70 sheep, ten pairs of military boots, 70 caps, 150 pairs of pantaloons, 150 shirts, 150 belts, 150 large woollen mufflers, 100 wagon-loads of straw, 14 wagon-loads of grass, 120 bags, 45 pairs of sandals, six horses and harness, and two baggage-wagons, each drawn by two horses.

"From this enumeration one can easily understand the desperate condition of the inhabitants,

know we are agreed; but if you advance very far in the coming stages of history when Church Disestablishment is near instead of now at the end of a long vista—(repeated cries of "No, no," and counter cries of "Yes") I am, gentlemen, not speaking of Scotch Disestablishment alone. I am speaking of the United Kingdom, and if may be that England occupies too large a place in my thoughts. I have England mainly, no doubt in my view; but at the same time when the Scotish public recognize that there cannot be any place for Disestablishment in the next Parliament then I do not think that I am far wrong. I call a "long vista" in politics that which extends beyond the Parliament that is about to come; but I say, at any rate, were the question of Disestablishment at our doors, far be it from me say that it might not become—would become—on all sides for the masses of the people in Scotland and in England a very cardinal and determined question.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON ON INDIA.

On Nov. 11 in the Music-hall, Edinburgh, the Marquis of Ripon delivered the opening address in connexion with the winter session of lectures under the auspices of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. There was a large attendance.

Lord Rosebery, who was called to the chair and was received with cheers, said the audience would be glad to hear an address on any subject unconnected with politics. His task was very simple, to introduce Lord Ripon to an Edinburgh audience. The most illustrious men in the country were attracted to Edinburgh. They had among them at that moment Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Goschen (Cheers). Lord Iddesleigh had left them the memory of his recent address, almost more endearing than his presence could be; and they now had among them a man who had filled what was, after the Prime Ministership in this country, the greatest office that a British subject could fill.

Lord Ripon was received with loud cheers. He began his address by describing in detail, and by quotations from English and native authorities the vast change that has come over the inhabitants of India in the last 40 years. "The England of Queen Anne," an eminent authority had said, "was hardly more different from the England of to-day than the India of Lord Ellenborough from the India of Lord Ripon." He then considered from what causes this change had sprung, and he maintained that it was entirely the action of the British Government in the last 40 years. The causes were many and various, a body of law was being substituted, the same for the whole land, replacing alike distinctive practices of race and creed. Moreover, the English language was becoming used more and more throughout the whole country as a proof of this, and as a proof of difference of the different races of India to draw closer together under the influence of all these causes, he noticed the display of loyalty to the Queen on the occasion of the Jubilee. In these circumstances—and I need not say that I have given the most intense consideration to your case, and, have considered it with the utmost anxiety—I have come to the conclusion that I cannot pass anything but a substantial sentence, and that is imprisonment without hard labour for three calendar months. The judge then sentenced Jarrett to six months' and Jacques to one month's imprisonment without hard labour. The judge next drew attention to the case of Mdme. Mourey, and said that it had been stated that she was a professional abortionist. He was not sure that was correct. Had he had evidence before him in proof of that he should have sentenced her to the highest punishment that the law allowed him to impose. But she had been found guilty of an indecent assault of a most serious nature, and therefore the sentence he should pass upon her was one of six calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour. The judge concluded by saying that those sentences were passed on both indictments.

While the jury were absent considering their verdict, Mr. Stead and other of the defendants conversed with a number of friends who stood near the dock. When the jury returned into court their names were read over in the usual formal manner, and amid profound silence they delivered the verdict at which they had arrived. It being merely a case of misdemeanour, the defendants were not called upon to say anything; but Mr. Justice Lopes immediately proceeded to pass sentence in the above effect. Mr. Stead and Jarrett received the announcement of his lordship's judgment with a smile. At the termination of the judge's address a large number of sympathizers pressed forward to shake hands with Mr. Stead, Mr. Jacques, and Jarrett. Indeed, one reverend gentleman was heard to observe that he would rather be Mr. Stead than his judges. The defendants, after bidding good-bye to their friends, then left the dock. It may be added that it is under stood that the sentences date from the commencement of the sessions—namely, the 19th of October—on which day the Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court was formally opened.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the Rev. Benjamin Waugh was permitted by the courtesy of the Home Office (who were not, by the way, aware that Mr. Stead had been incarcerated) to hold half an hour's conversation with the prisoner on matters of business. Mr. Waugh was shown into the waiting-room, bare, barren, and forbidding, with a long deal table in the middle of the room, and bench-like seats round it. There the visitor waited for a quarter of an hour, when he was taken up-stairs to the visiting-room, where the prisoner was already seated. The visiting-room, it is sufficient to say, is similar to the first, but with a better light. A warder sat in the room, and Mr. Waugh sat at the other end of the table, for he was not allowed either to shake hands with or otherwise welcome his friend. Mr. Stead wore a yellow Glengarry-shaped cap, of which he observed that it "was like the cap he wore when a boy, but that it was without the ribbons." He wore a loose-fitting short jacket of rough light yellow material, buttoned at the throat—of course without a collar, showing all the top of the shirt and waistcoat in irregular line. He appeared to have been "cropped," but of course the visitor was allowed to ask no questions. His beard and moustache of course remained. His trousers were loose, baggy, of yellow linen of the duck type, with the Government arrow stamped with ink in four different places. His boots were large and must have been uncomfortable; one was patched upon the toe, and he wore a round cloth label on his left breast, marked Rs. 2-8. Mr. Stead looked very cold, and put his hands inside his baggy sleeves as if for warmth. He was in good spirits, and seemed able to say many things, but the interview was business. Mr. Stead was supplied with a mattress at night. By the regulation of the prison he has a Bible in his cell, but from its situation Mr. Waugh believes that he will not have light to read it. Mr. Stead arrived at Coldbath Fields on Tuesday night, when he received the regulation supper of skilly and brown bread. He was knocked up at six for a breakfast of skilly and brown bread, after which he saw the doctor. His dinner is suet pudding and brown bread at noon, and supper at 5:30 of skilly and brown bread. He sees no one again till breakfast the next morning. It may be said that a prisoner sentenced to hard labour has to pick 3lb of oakum as his daily task; Mr. Stead, not having been so sentenced, will have to pick 1lb.

THE ARMSTRONG ABDUCTION CASE.

In the trial of W. T. Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Sampson Jacques, Bramwell Booth, of the Salvation Army, and Rebecca Jarrett on the charge of being concerned in the abduction of Eliza Armstrong, Mr. Justice Lopes summed up on Saturday, Nov. 8. He instituted a critical examination into the past life and habits of Jarrett, reminding the jury that it was upon her uncorroborated testimony that they had to find Mrs. Armstrong guilty of a crime as bad as any that could be imagined. He then proceeded to make a careful analysis of the evidence, stopping at all the salient points, and directing the attention of the jurors to them. He read the story from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and intimated to the jury that they were shut up to the conclusion that it contained either the deliberate lies of Jarrett or the inventions of Mr. Stead. The close of the address was marked by an indignant reference to the conduct of Dr. Heywood Smith in examining Eliza Armstrong, and for that purpose subjecting her to chloroform whilst she was asleep. He asked the jury to recollect this "ghastly spectacle," and stated that anything more discreditable to a medical man he could not imagine. The jury were absent about three hours, and their verdict was awaited with breathless interest. They found Stead and Jarrett guilty, and acquitted Booth and Jacques. They expressed a conviction that though Stead had been guilty of a technical offence he had been misled by Jarrett, and Mr. Justice Lopes promised to take this into consideration in passing sentence. The jury could not agree upon the question whether Jarrett, by falsely representing she wanted Eliza Armstrong as a servant, induced the mother to let her go; but this was not pressed to a definite conclusion. Mr. Poland, for the Treasury, intimating that he was satisfied with the answers already given.

On Tuesday, Stead, Jarrett, Jacques, and the Frenchwoman Mourey were put on their trial for indecently assaulting Eliza Armstrong. The jury found Mourey guilty of indecent assault, and Stead, Jacques, and Jarret guilty of aiding and abetting in the assault. They recommended Stead, Jacques, and Jarrett to mercy. In passing sentence,

Mr. Justice Lopes, addressing Mr. Stead, said: You, William Thomas Stead, have been found guilty under two indictments—one charging you with indecent assault. I am prepared to give you credit for good motives from your own point of view. But at the same time I cannot disguise from my mind that you have acted throughout recklessly and against the advice of all those whom you have thought fit to consult. Believing in the existence of horrible depravity, it appears to me that you made statements which, when challenged, you were unable to verify. You then determined to verify the truth of your assertions by an experiment upon a child who was to be bought and subjected to all that a real victim would have been, but who was to have been rescued before any harm was done. For that purpose you selected a person of alleged reformed character, but who to your own knowledge had passed a life of infamy, pandering to and encouraging the very sins which you say, and I believe you, you were anxious to suppress. You chose your own agent, and, as might have been expected from her antecedents, and as you might have known, that agent deceived you. The jury have found so, and that I believe. The result is, that your experiment, instead of proving that which it was intended to prove, has absolutely and entirely failed; for the jury have affirmed that Eliza Armstrong, the girl subjected to that experiment, was not bought for immoral purposes at all. I regret to say that you have thought fit to publish in the *Pall Mall Gazette* a distorted account of the case of Eliza Armstrong, and that you deluged for some months our streets and the whole country with an amount of filth which tainted the minds of children, and which has been and ever will be a disgrace to journalism. An irreparable injury has been done to the parents of this child. They have been subjected to unutterable scandal and ignominy—that of having sold their child for violation. The child herself had been dragged through the dirt by a woman who, according to your own opinion, bore a vile character; subjected to chloroform; taken to a brothel, and subjected to chloroform again; and then taken to the south of France; and the letters she sent to her mother were suppressed, and the child refused when demanded. All this was done by you, relying upon the statement of a woman whose character you knew and whom you entrusted with money—and that seems one of the worst parts of your offence—to bribe parents to commit the greatest sin they could commit—namely, sell their children for immoral purposes. I feel that I cannot and I ought not to punish you as if you were a person who had been found guilty of abduction and actuated by sordid and sensual motives. But, while willing to give effect to any good motives you may have had—as far as I can—and to give effect to the recommendation of the jury on Saturday, I cannot forget that you are an educated man, and should have known that the law could not be broken to promote any supposed good; and that the sanctity of private life cannot be invaded for the furtherance of the views of an individual who is not inclined to believe though that the end sanctified the means. In these circumstances—and I need not say that I have given the most intense consideration to your case, and, have considered it with the utmost anxiety—I have come to the conclusion that I cannot pass anything but a substantial sentence, and that is imprisonment without hard labour for three calendar months. The judge then sentenced Jarrett to six months' and Jacques to one month's imprisonment without hard labour. The judge next drew attention to the case of Mdme. Mourey, and said that it had been stated that she was a professional abortionist. He was not sure that was correct. Had he had evidence before him in proof of that he should have sentenced her to the highest punishment that the law allowed him to impose. But she had been found guilty of an indecent assault of a most serious nature, and therefore the sentence he should pass upon her was one of six calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour. The judge concluded by saying that those sentences were passed on both indictments.

While the jury were absent considering their verdict, Mr. Stead and other of the defendants conversed with a number of friends who stood near the dock. When the jury returned into court their names were read over in the usual formal manner, and amid profound silence they delivered the verdict at which they had arrived. It being merely a case of misdemeanour, the defendants were not called upon to say anything; but Mr. Justice Lopes immediately proceeded to pass sentence in the above effect. Mr. Stead and Jarrett received the announcement of his lordship's judgment with a smile. At the termination of the judge's address a large number of sympathizers pressed forward to shake hands with Mr. Stead, Mr. Jacques, and Jarrett. Indeed, one reverend gentleman was heard to observe that he would rather be Mr. Stead than his judges. The defendants, after bidding good-bye to their friends, then left the dock. It may be added that it is under stood that the sentences date from the commencement of the sessions—namely, the 19th of October—on which day the Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court was formally opened.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the Rev. Benjamin Waugh was permitted by the courtesy of the Home Office (who were not, by the way, aware that Mr. Stead had been incarcerated) to hold half an hour's conversation with the prisoner on matters of business. Mr. Waugh was shown into the waiting-room, bare, barren, and forbidding, with a long deal table in the middle of the room, and bench-like seats round it. There the visitor waited for a quarter of an hour, when he was taken up-stairs to the visiting-room, where the prisoner was already seated. The visiting-room, it is sufficient to say, is similar to the first, but with a better light. A warder sat in the room, and Mr. Waugh sat at the other end of the table, for he was not allowed either to shake hands with or otherwise welcome his friend. Mr. Stead wore a yellow Glengarry-shaped cap, of which he observed that it "was like the cap he wore when a boy, but that it was without the ribbons." He wore a loose-fitting short jacket of rough light yellow material, buttoned at the throat—of course without a collar, showing all the top of the shirt and waistcoat in irregular line. He appeared to have been "cropped," but of course the visitor was allowed to ask no questions. His beard and moustache of course remained. His trousers were loose, baggy, of yellow linen of the duck type, with the Government arrow stamped with ink in four different places. His boots were large and must have been uncomfortable; one was patched upon the toe, and he wore a round cloth label on his left breast, marked Rs. 2-8. Mr. Stead looked very cold, and put his hands inside his baggy sleeves as if for warmth. He was in good spirits, and seemed able to say many things, but the interview was business. Mr. Stead was supplied with a mattress at night. By the regulation of the prison he has a Bible in his cell, but from its situation Mr. Waugh believes that he will not have light to read it. Mr. Stead arrived at Coldbath Fields on Tuesday night, when he received the regulation supper

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

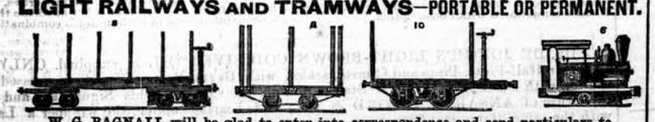
In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.



W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES,
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES,
ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS,
CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,
AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT RAILWAYS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

These Works are now (April, 1885) engaged on pressing orders for the

SUAKIM-BERBER RAILWAY.

W. G. BAGNALL, CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A NEW EDITION OF THE VALUABLE COOKERY BOOK,

ENTITLED

"Good Things" Made, Said, and Done

FOR EVERY HOME AND HOUSEHOLD,

CONTAINING—

ONE HUNDRED

Excellent and Palatable HOUSEHOLD RECIPES Bound in Cloth—100 Pages—fully Illustrated. Published by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., OF LEEDS, ENGLAND,

WILL BE SENT FREE to any one enclosing a One Anna Stamp, to cover Postage, to

MR. F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.

This same offer was recently made by Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., in England, and for some weeks an average of **7,000 copies a day** were required to keep the promise, so numerous were the applicants.

The offer is unprecedented. The contents of the Book include Soups and how to flavour them with Yorkshire Relish. Fish, how to cook it and the best Sauce to use. Sauces and Gravies, how to make them, their uses, and how to flavour them with an ingredient which, while imparting a delicious flavour, promotes digestion and provokes appetite. The Sauce of Sauces—Yorkshire Relish. Rules for Roasting. Rules for Boiling. Rules for Frying. Rules for Broiling. Rules for Stewing. Rules for Baking. The Cookery of Tinned Meats. Every one in India should read page 34. Dependents as Anglo-Indians are to a great extent upon Tinned Meats, Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co. have not hesitated to treat the subject *in extenso*, and are gratified to learn that their "Golden Rule for Cookery of Tinned Meats" is appreciated, and observed by all those Anglo-Indians who have consulted their book of Good Things. Vegetables and Salads is a Chapter that every Indian Housekeeper will consult with advantage. Puddings and Pastry is well worth reading, and shows that many English dishes are well suited for India. In the Chapter on Custards and Blancmange, *a secret is imparted.*

Egg and Cheese, including how to make an Omelette, will be read by all Europeans in India—and those who like good living will find in the Chapter *a wrinkle worth knowing.*

The uses of Goodall's Quinine Wine in Debility, Loss of Appetite, Cold in the Head, Ague, Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nervousness, and Rheumatism, and Gout, form a fitting and valuable concluding Chapter to a work that contains rewards of one hundred valuable receipts on Cooking, and which will be sent to every applicant in India who will enclose an Anna Stamp to cover the Postage.

F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.,
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA
FOR
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO.

SEND AN ANNA STAMP, AND OBTAIN THE BOOK AT ONCE.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),

For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

ACTON'S "PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH

A SILVER SURFACE PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY ON CUTLERY WITHOUT WEAR, FRICTION OR DUST. 3d. PACKETS EVERYWHERE. 7, RHODE LANE, LONDON.

EMERY CLOTH
GLASS PAPER
GENUINE EMERY
BRUNSWICK BLACK

Acton and Bonnor, 72, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

ACTON'S "ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

LASTING & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST. 3d. PACKETS EVERYWHERE. 7, RHODE LANE, LONDON.

GOLD MEDAL WHISKY

The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces

THE FAMED

"C. I. G."

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*

Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

Of Wine Merchants in Punjab, N.W.P. and throughout India
Also of the Great Eastern Hotel Co., Calcutta.

C. DAY & Co., Agents, London, also for "Kinahan's L.L."

THE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

CLARETS.

WE beg to invite attention to a careful selection of bottled CLARETS at prices ranging from Rs. 9 to Rs. 28 per dozen bottles; and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 16 per doz. Pints. The Assortment consists of great diversity of character, and being all particularly adapted to the requirements of the Indian Market, it will be apparent to Purchasers, that it affords both Connoisseurs and General Consumers an opportunity of making Selections suitable to their respective requirements.

Per Dozen Bottles. Rs.	a.			Per Dozen Pints. Rs.	a.
9	0	Petit Medoc.	Good useful household Wine	5	0
9	8	Medoc Superior.	Soft and Excellent value	5	8
10	0	St. Julien	Light Breakfast Wines recommended).	6	0
12	0	St. Estephe		7	0
12	8	St. Emmillion		7	8
13	0	Chateau de France	Favorite	7	8
15	0	Margaut	Breakfast Wines.	8	8
16	0	Haut Canon	(strongly recommended).	9	0
17	0	Mouton Rothschild.	Soft and Fully matured	9	8
20	0	Chateau Leoville	Magnificent Bouquet.	11	0
23	0	Chateau Lafitte	(strongly recommended)	12	8
26	0	Chateau La Rose	Light and soft with	14	0
28	0	Chateau Margaux	Beautiful Aroma.	16	0

Rich after Dinner Wines...

BARTON AND COMPANY, LD.,

WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL STORES,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.
EAST-STREET, POONA.

GYMKHANA CLUBS SUPPLIED.

ATHLETICS, BADMINTON, BICYCLING, BOATING, BOXING, CAMPING OUT, CRICKET, CROQUET, DUMBBELLS, FIVES, FENCING, FOOTBALL GOLF, GYMNASTICS, HOCKEY, INDIAN CLUBS, JUMPING, LACROSSE, LAWN, BOWLS LAWN-TENNIS, POLO, QUOITS, RACKETS, RINKING, RUNNING, SWIMMING, SINGLE STICK, WALKING.

UNIFORMS, COMPLETE BADGES TO ANY DESIGN IN
GOLD, SILVER, PLATED METAL, SILK, WORSTED, &c., &c.
STRIPED FLANNELS, RIBBONS AND SASHES MADE IN EVERY AND ANY COLOR DESIRED.

BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, PERAMBULATORS,
BATH CHAIRS, INVALID CHAIRS, TENTS,
LUNCHEON BASKETS, LATHES, FRET SAWS,
MAGIC LANTERNS, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

It is impossible to give prices and details of all the above appliances and apparatus, but if the order is left to Goy to do his best, Indian resident's may depend that they will get the most suitable for their purpose at lowest prices. Packing cases are charged cost price, and freight studied to save expense. Orders executed on remittances, or references.

GOY OF LEADENHALL ST., LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1817—BANKERS, BANK OF ENGLAND.

TESTIMONIAL AS TO GOY'S PURCHASE HIRE SYSTEM M—R——d, MADRAS, 7th January, 1885.

Dear Sir,—I cannot tell you how pleased I am with the handsome Bicycle you have sent me, it arrived safely on Monday, 5th inst., by the s. s. Roilo. Please accept my best thanks for all the trouble you have taken in having it built for me. I tried it the first evening it arrived—and could have gone out for some miles enjoying the ride,—it has everything I want, and beautifully finished. I shall do my best in trying to get you some orders from my friends out here. My instalments will follow monthly, and you will occasionally hear how the machine is getting on. Thanking you again, and wishing you all the good wishes of the season. I remain, yours faithfully, C. H. H.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs.	a.		Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs.	a.
45	8	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality	48	0
34	0	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	35	8
45	8	Moselle, Nonpareil, finest, extra quality	48	0
34	0	Moselle, Muscatel, very choice	35	8

Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.

STILL GERMAN WINES.

1 doz. qts.		2 doz. pts.		1 doz. qts.		2 doz. pts.	
31	0	33	0	32	8	33	8
25	4	27	4	26	8	28	8
20	4	22	0	21	0	23	0
31	8	...		33	0	...	

Rudesheimer, mellow
Hockheimer, fine flavoured
Laubenheimer
Steinwein in Bocksbeutels

SHERRY.

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs.	a.			Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs.	a.
40	12	Amontillado, A 1, the best, very choice	gold capsule	42	8
38	12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black ,,	40	8
30	4	Old Solera, medium dry	black ,,	31	8
29	12	Amoroso, full-flavoured grand Sherry	black ,,	31	0
28	12	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black ,,	30	0
26	12	Vino Puro, very pale, dry	blue ,,	28	0
25	0	Oloroso, golden, rich flavour	green ,,	26	0
24	0	Manzanilla, light and very dry	red ,,	25	0
22	0	Pale, medium dry, very popular	yellow ,,	23	0
21	0	Vino de Pasto, pale and dry	pink ,,	22	0
17	12	A good Dinner Wine	white ,,	18	8

MARSALA.

18	4	Marsala, virgin pale, finest	yellow capsule	19	0

MADEIRA.

40	0	Madeira, E. I., very superior, 2 voyages	black capsule	42	0
34	0	Madeira, excellent wine	red ,,	35	8
25	0	Madeira, fine young wine	blue ,,	26	0

HUNGARIAN WINE.

22	0	Carlowitz, superior selected	blue capsule	23	0
20	4	Carlowitz, very choice	red ,,	21	0

Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.

WHISKY.—SCOTCH.

24	0	Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure, "Heart-Shaped Label"	25	0
26	0	Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky, Square Bottles	27	0
38	8	Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	39	8
34	4	Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	35	8
19	0	Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	20	0
23	8	Andrew Usher and Co., Old Vatted Glenlivet, "Special Reserve"	24	8
22	0	Old Vatted Glenlivet	22	8

WHISKY.—IRISH.

24	0	Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	25	0
19	0	Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	20	0
26	0	Dublin Whisky Finest Old Irish, 3 Shamrocks	27	0
24	0	Fine Old Irish, 1 Shamrock	25	0

COGNAC.

25	0	Our Monogram Label, Cognac, very good	26	0
28	0	Blue Capsule, "a capital peg Brandy"	29	0
30	8	White Capsule, "delicate flavour" * *	31	8
33	12	Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale" * * *	35	0
39	0	Black Capsule, "old pale, superior" * * * *	40	8
47	8	Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old	50	0
15	0	Lefavre Cognac	bison brand 15	8
20	0	Jean Sibadey's Brandy	gold capsule 20	8

SPIRITS.

23	4	Rum, finest old Jamaica	white capsule	24	0
21	0	Rum, fine "Pineapple"	,,	21	8
23	4	Gin, London Old Tom, first quality	,,	24	0
23	4	Dry Gin	,,	24	0
18	8	Geneva, in flasks, the best	,,	19	0
18	8	Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic	,,	19	0

TRADERS AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

GLENLIVET WHISKEY

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—

"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

MECHANICAL AND OPTICAL INSTITUTE.

MARCKS AND CO., Limited, beg to announce to HEADS of DEPARTMENTS, MILL OWNERS and MANAGERS, DIRECTORS of COMPANIES, that they have got out from Europe a complete set of Machinery for making all the different parts of WATCHES, CLOCKS, TOWER-CLOCKS, ELECTRIC MACHINES, MUSICAL BOXES, MECHANICAL TOYS, SEWING MACHINES, SPINNING, WEAVING and PRINTING MACHINERY, and, in short, executing ALL KINDS OF WORK in any way connected with the above. Under the immediate supervision of a thoroughly PRACTICAL EUROPEAN ENGINEER, they are now prepared to undertake the thorough and complete repair of every kind of SCIENTIFIC, NAUTICAL, and other MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS, such as CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANTS, COMPASSES, TELESCOPES, BINOCULARS, PEDOMETERS, HELIOGRAPHS, ELECTRIC CLOCKS, TELEPHONES, REVOLVERS, GUNS, RIFLES, and every kind of Fine Machinery at very moderate charges.

ELECTROPLATING AND GILDING DEPARTMENT.

Attention is also invited to the above Department, in which all kinds of Gilding and Electroplating are done in an ELEGENT and DURABLE manner, while the charges being exceptionally low, should form no consideration at all. In addition A POWERFUL NICKELING APPARATUS has been put up, and COACH BUILDERS and SADDLERS are invited to have their Carriage Mountings, Harnesses, etc., etc., nickelled.

CLOCKS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

LARGE CLOCKS for PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MILLS, and FACTORIES, from 2 feet diameter and upwards, made to order at the lowest possible rates and cheaper than clocks imported.

All our Clocks require winding ONCE IN EIGHT DAYS, and are moreover provided with what is called MAINTAINING POWER, which keeps them going while being wound, thus obviating the necessity of correcting the time every week, as is the case with most Clocks.

FULL DETAILS ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR DECEMBER, 1885.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD'

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for December has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

USE THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

TABLETS 3d. ALL BOXES 1/6 PRESCRIBED BY THE FACULTY. PROTECTION SOLE LONDON

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* including *Diet*, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Fever, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and *all Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is undoubtedly the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the valued and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* internally or externally with certainty of relief.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I., Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES,

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain. His Excellency the Viceroy's hamists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

GIN AND HOLLANDS.

TRADE MARK.

Dry Unsweetened Gin
MATURED BY
Treacher & Comp.y
LIMITED.
Bombay Byculla
AND
Poona.

Per doz., Rs. 18 Cash.

This Gin is imported direct from one of the most noted English Distilleries, and can be confidently recommended as a perfectly pure Spirit, entirely free from all deleterious substances.

	Per doz. Cash.
Treacher's "Superior" Old Hollands	Rs. 16 0
De Kuyper's Holland's Geneva (15 bottles in case)...	„ 27 0
Treacher's London Old Tom	„ 16 0
Treacher's Plymouth Gin	„ 18 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c.

PATENT No. 797. 1884.

THE "CARRAGO" NOSEBAND,

FOR RIDING AND DRIVING WITHOUT A BIT.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH OLD BRIDLES.

Take off the bit and noseband and buckle the cheeks of the bridle into the side holes of the Carrago, and the reins into the rings. The Carrago should be placed just above the mouth.

JUST TO HAND,

A splendid Consignment of Hunting and Steeplechase Saddles, by WILKINSON and KIDD, and the best makers.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,

Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

The attention of ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS is called to

THE CATALOGUE OF MESSRS. STEVEN BROS. & CO.,

35 & 36, Upper Thames Street, London. Works: McDOWALL, STEVEN & Co., Milton Iron Works, Glasgow.
Foundries cover 12 acres, and employ over 1,000 men. Established over 50 years. Have the capacity for turning out about 20,000 tons per annum.

CONTRACTORS to Her Majesty's War, Prisons, and Indian Departments, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Corporation of London, Metropolitan Board of Works, Admiralty, London School Board, and principal railway companies.

MANUFACTURERS of Balusters and Newel Bars, plain and enamelled Baths, Bakers Ovens, Band Stands, Balconies and Porches, Covered Ways and Arcades, plain and ornamental Columns, Cattle, Pig, and Poultry Troughs, Drinking Fountains, Desk and Seat Standards, Drat ins and Sink Traps, Furnace Fronts, Bars, Pans and Fittings, Garden Chairs, Tables and Rollers, Hot-Water Pipes, Boilers and Connections, Kitchen Ranges, Lavatories and Sinks, Lamp-Posts and Brackets, Ordure and Dry Closets, Panels and Gratings, Hot-Water Valves, Railings and Gates, Rainwater Pipes and Gutters, Ridgings and Cresings, Spiral and Straight Stairs, Shop Fronts and Carriage Awnings, Stoves, Stable and Cow-House Fittings, Socket and Flange Pipes, Tomb Railings and Chains, Verandahs and Conservatories, Window Guards and Standards.

DESIGNS FURNISHED FOR MONUMENTAL, HERALDIC, AND ARTISTIC IRONWORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Large Show Rooms in London and Glasgow for Buyers.

Messrs. Steven Bros. & Co. will be happy to arrange for the placing of their Catalogue with Merchants or professional men, upon receipt of a satisfactory home reference as to the applicant's business qualification for same. This condition is necessary as the production of the Catalogue has cost an immense sum.

TO LAWN TENNIS PLAYERS.

Many inferior qualities of these Goods have been imported, which owing to the climate the soles come apart. THE "TENACIOUS" is manufactured by one English House only, and after long experience have found out the secret of Cementing and Stitching the soles so firmly that they will never come apart and will not be affected by the climate.

BADHAM, PILE & Co LIMTD SOLE AGENTS
RANDALL'S PATENT
TRADE MARK
"TENACIOUS"
LAWN TENNIS SHOE.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

We have received many Testimonials certifying to their being the Best TENNIS SHOES procured in India.

GENTLEMEN'S, in Brown or Blue Canvas ..... Rs. 11-8 per pair.
LADIES', in Black Canvas ..... „ 9-8 „

Mofussil Constituents should send a pattern Boot as guide for size.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER,

ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK,
CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MORTAR MILLS,
FIXED OR PORTABLE.
ROAD ROLLERS,
ALL SIZES,
GIRDERS,
TANKS,
ETC.

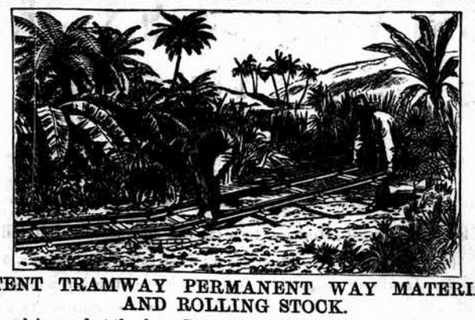
BRIDGES,
IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,
FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

IMPORTERS OF
ENGINES AND BOILERS,
ROLLED BEAMS,
MACHINE TOOLS, &c.
Always in Stock,
ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,
Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality.
PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.
Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.
WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

RIRON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

KERR'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY.

Estimates furnished, and Contracts undertaken for laying lines complete,



including the supply of Permanent Way Material and Rolling Stock.

PATENT TRAMWAY PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS AND ROLLING STOCK.

First (and only) award at the late CALCUTTA EXHIBITION for TRAMWAYS and first and highest award for ROLLING STOCK for PORTABLE RAILWAYS and TRAMWAYS.

DICK KERR & Co., Sole Manufacturers and Licensees,
LONDON AND GLASGOW.

WORKS: BRITANNIA ENGINEERING WORKS, KILMARNOCK.
Catalogues, Prices, and full particulars on application to

JOHN FLEMING & CO., Agents.

We have ready, at present, for shipment from England at a few days notice, TWO SIDE TANK LOCOMOTIVES, with 7-inch outside Cylinders, 12-inch Stroke, Wheels 2 feet 3-inches diameter, to travel on 30-inch Gauge Light Lines. These Locomotives are of the very best material and workmanship.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCH AT Rs. 25

is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Je Liebig
TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

CARLTON RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. London.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE, THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals,
Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

NOTICES.

HIGH CASTE ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES,

CONSISTING of first-class Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways and Ponies, are now arriving by every Mail Steamer, and may be inspected at our Stables, 33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.

MAHOMED BAWKER & Co.

HAMILTON & Co.,
MANUFACTURING
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
DIAMOND & PEARL MERCHANTS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

RARE GEM
"INSECT" JEWELLERY,
VERY FASHIONABLE.

HAMILTON & CO.'S collection of the above is unique. It affords ample opportunity to select from, and is marked by an unusual evidence of care and taste in the choice of the stones.

Each model has been taken from nature, and the Diamonds, &c., which are cleverly arranged and artistically set, heighten, if anything, the wonderful beauty and quaintness of their form.

The Prices vary from Rs. 100 upwards.

Among them are examples of the following, viz.: "Bees," "Butterflies," "Dragon Flies," "Wasps," "Spiders," "Moths," "Beetles," "Lizards," "Snakes," "Frogs," "Crabs," "Tortoises," &c.

HAMILTON & CO.,

In addition to the above, have a few choice Brilliant Diamond Necklaces, Stars, Crosses, Aigrettes, Bangles, &c., as well as similar Ornaments, in design, but set with Fine Pearls.

HAMILTON & CO. will be happy to forward Illustrations, with prices, or to make a selection from stock and forward for approval on application.

HAMILTON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN ART! | Special Objects in Gold & Silver, suitable for Presents to friends at home.

IN the beautiful art of the Gold and Silversmith in India, Messrs. HAMILTON & Co. claim great superiority. The examples produced at their Works in Calcutta are designed and wrought by native artists and modellers of proved ability. The Show Rooms are the most extensive in India, and form one of the sights of Calcutta and, in their Branch Establishment, Rampart Row, Bombay, will be found an unrivalled collection of Jewellery and other objects made of the precious metals.

HAMILTON & Co. received the First Award for precious Stones at the recent Calcutta Exhibition, besides Gold and Silver Medals for their other exhibits.

1885.

CHRISTMAS!!

HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

THE LEADING HOUSE
For NOVELTIES for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
BIRTHDAY, AND
COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS.

HAMILTON & Co. have the honour to announce that their importations for the present season's Christmas trade are now opened and displayed in their Show Room. The great depression in every branch of manufacture which has of late obtained in London, Paris, and Vienna, has checked purchases in Europe and, in consequence, their London Partners have been able to buy for cash, at unprecedentedly low prices, a varied and extensive collection of elegant and useful articles, "objects de luxe," suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

HAMILTON & Co. will be happy to forward, on application, their Special Illustrated List, for this Season, of Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.

HAMILTON & CO.,
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY.

Nov. 27, 1885.

NOTICES.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the Second Batch of Arab Horses and Mares per s. s. "Java" from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c., belonging to well known Dealer JUBBAR FEEJI.—No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stables, Bombay, 7th November, 1885.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON, THE DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

Established Edinburgh 1825. Established India 1846.

Assets—
£6,446,527-17-8

Claims Paid—
In 1882, £426,936-19-5
In 1883, £508,144-18-4
In 1884, £540,874-10-10

Every Facility for transaction of Life Business.

CALCUTTA:
WM. L. REID, *Secretary.*
BOMBAY:
THOMAS LAING, *Secretary.*
MADRAS:
BINNY & Co., *Chief Agents.*
COLOMBO:
ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co., *Chief Agents.*

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the best, purest and most fragrant preparation for the teeth. Health depends in a great measure upon the soundness of the teeth and their freedom from decay, and all dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph.D., F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose, and cream.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS
TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.